December Chemical Allocations—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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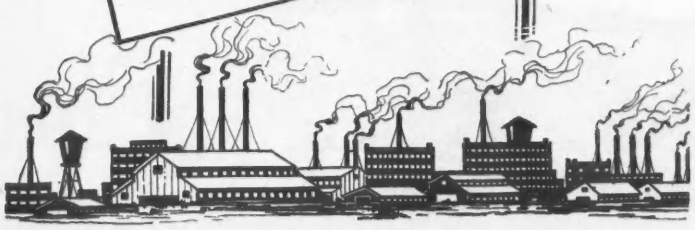

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Chemical Foreign Markets Surveyed

OPD Washington Bureau

Two new surveys of possible world outlets for American chemicals in the postwar period are being made by foreign offices of the Department of State at the request of the Department of Commerce. A questionnaire has just gone out to the foreign service offices in Latin America for complete information on the market for plastics in those countries, including machinery employed in fabricating finished plastics articles, as well as the market for finished plastics articles themselves.

The other survey is in the field of organic chemicals. This study has

—Continued on page 33C

WPB Named Batcheller To Operations Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Hiland G. Batcheller has been made Chief of Operations for the War Production Board, with authority to handle broad policy questions under the direction of WPB chairman and to act as chairman during the chairman's absence from the city.

Hiland G. Batcheller

F.T.C. Order Corrects Jobber-Maker Tieup

OPD Washington Bureau

Hastings Manufacturing Company, Mich., has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from the use of certain unfair trade practices directed toward acquiring new and exclusive jobber outlets for selling and distributing Hastings piston rings to the replacement trade.

The order prohibits Hastings Manufacturing Company from engaging in the following practices, when done to induce a distributor to discontinue handling competitive products and to handle the Hastings line in lieu thereof, or when done upon any express or implied condition, agreement or understanding that the distributor will discontinue handling all products competitive with the respondent's, or all such products of any competitor of the respondent, and will handle the respondent's products in lieu thereof;

(1) Purchasing from any distributor or prospective distributor of Hastings products his stock, or stocks recalled by him from his customers, of the products of other manufacturers which are competitive with the respondent's. (2) Making any loan to a distributor or prospective distributor of Hastings products. (3) Guaranteeing to distributors or prospective distributors increased gross eral Trade Commission to cease and profits from the handling of Hastings Products as compared with gross profits previously obtained from the handling of products competitive with those of the respondent.

December Chemical Allocations

The War Production Board has made public the distribution of chemicals for civilian use in December under allocation orders of the Chemicals Bureau. This is the twenty-seventh in a series of monthly reports. Allocations follow:—

Acetaldehyde—All civilian requests allocated in full except aldol and alcohol denaturant, 288,600 pounds; ethyl derivatives, 288,600; and all others, 202,875 pounds.

Acetic Acid—All civilian requests were allocated in full.

Acetic Anhydride—All civilian requests allocated in full except cellulose acetate yarn, 22,070,832 pounds; cellulose acetate staple fiber, 4,455,653 pounds; and cellulose acetate plastics and film, 6,274,055 pounds. Each company was allocated its request for cellulose acetate yarn and staple fiber or 87.7 percent of its base under the rayon program, whichever was the smaller. Cellulose acetate plastics and film were cut 5 percent of individual request.

Acetone—Requests for acetone for civilian uses for December were allocated as follows:—Drugs, 99 percent, 990,000 pounds; lacquers and thinners, 23 percent, 426,000 pounds; plastics, 34 percent, 136,000 pounds; rayon, 97 percent, 3,259,000 pounds; shoe adhesives, 58 percent, 313,000 pounds; textiles, 12 percent, 31,000 pounds; all others, 95 percent, 104,000 pounds.

Acetylene Black—All civilian requests for approved end uses were granted in full.

Acrylic Resins—Acrylic resin and acrylic monomer were allocated to the following non-military uses for December, 1944: Emulsions: 100 percent, as requested, for finishing shoe and mechanical leathers. Sheet: 100 percent, as requested, for commercial aircraft glazing, machine guards, industrial electrical parts and safety goggles. Rod and Tube: 100 percent, as requested, for medical instruments and industrial instrument parts. Monomer: 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, non-corrosive electrical tape, and pharmaceuticals. Polymer: 100 percent, as requested for dentures. Solutions: 100 percent, as requested, for finishing shoe and mechanical leathers, and fireproof wire-covering. Molding Powder: 100 percent, as requested, for dentures, pessaries, technical and scientific instruments. A small amount of off-grade molding powder, rod, tube and reclaimed monomer was allowed for cosmetic holders, mirror frames, brush handles, combs, buttons, smoke supplies, and fountain pen parts.

Acrylonitrile—Allocated in full as requested for insecticides and for textile and leather finishes.

Adipic Acid—Adipic acid was granted in full of nylon and ceiling and slushing compounds. As usual, nylon production accounted for about 99 percent of the allocation, but the 1 percent included several important war uses for which no other product can be substituted.

Alkanolamines — Diethylethanolamine: All civilian requests were granted in full after screening for inflation. Monoethanolamine: All civilian requests were cut about 40 percent with the exception of requests for the manufacture of cosmetics and plasticizers. These requests were denied. Diethanolamine: All civilian requests were cut 80 percent.

Alkyl Amines—Quarterly allocation reported in October.

Allyl Compounds—Allyl alcohol: All civilian requests were granted in full. Allyl chloride: All civilian requests were granted in full.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous—All requests were granted in full.

Ammonium Silicofluoride — Additional production of ammonium silicofluoride is available through entrance of a new producer into the field. The full requirements of metal casting industry were allocated and considerably more ammonium silicofluoride is allocated for other uses than in previous months.

Ammonia—Synthetic: The available supply of anhydrous ammonia in December permitted the approval of basic allocations for agricultural purposes, but supplied less than half of the quantity that the fertilizer manufacturers requested. The indications are that the January distribution will be practically the same as December, both as to quantity available and requests received.

Ammonia Sulphate—The production of sulphate of ammonia continues slightly under earlier expectations, but supplies in producers' hands are ample to satisfy allocations, leaving a satisfactory stock in producers' hands to meet contingencies. Urea: The production of urea for industrial and feed purposes has been limited because of the ammonia shortage. Requests for allocations were reduced, but this affected stocks. The cattle feed demand was almost twice the available supply.

Anilin — Approximately 8,100,000 pounds anilin have been allocated for use in the initial December allocation. This is about the same quantity as was authorized in November, although the amounts requested in December were a little higher. Requests and allocations for monoethyl anilin production show a considerable decrease from those given in November. There was also a decrease in allocations for dyes, pigments and dye intermediates which was offset by an increase in allocations for other rubber chemicals. Other end uses were granted in quantities comparable to those given in November.

Arsenic—Quarterly allocation—reported in October.

Ascorbic Acid—82.2 percent of civilian requests were granted.

Barium Chemicals—Barium carbonate and barium chloride: December allocations implemented through paragraph (f) provision of Order M-300 for civilian use. Supply easy and civilian requirements will be met.

Benzaldehyde—With the exception of two highly important drug items, benzaldehyde was denied for all non-military end-uses in December. Producers were requested to make all production this month of technical grade only. It is hoped that the situation will be slightly easier next month.

Benzene—The initial December allocation was as follows: Phenol, 2,060,000 gallons; anilin, includes dimethylanilin and diphenylamine, 1,296,500 gallons; nitrobenzene, for other than phenol and anilin, 82,380 gallons; anthraquinone, 155,400 gallons; chlorbenzene, for other than phenol and anilin, 761,530 gallons; medicinals, 110,800 gallons; miscellaneous chemicals, 252,311 gallons; rubber chemicals, 47,904 gallons; solvents, 400,000 gallons; blends controlled by M-150, 147,800 gallons.

Bismuth Chemicals—All civilian requests granted in full—medicinal use, 64,235 pounds; agricultural use, 200 pounds; industrial use, 600 pounds; cosmetics, 75 pounds.

Bleaching Powder—All requests for bleaching powder, including both chamber and machine bleach, were granted in full for the month of December. Steps are being taken to remove this product from allocation.

Butyl Acetate, Normal—The following essential civilian end uses were allowed in December: Resins and plastics, 50 percent; 1,580 pounds; cements and adhesives, 50 percent; 19,429 pounds; textiles, 30 percent, 2,070 pounds; miscellaneous, 50 percent, 1,170 pounds. Because of the critical nature of this material, no civilian protective coating and uses were allocated in full. The following civilian end uses were allowed in part: Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 177,802 pounds; industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and publishing, engraving accessories, 222,558 pounds; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 125,372 pounds; women's and infants sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriages, cloth, upholstery (vehicles), case cloth for safety, scientific, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 88,255 pounds; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 124,041 pounds. No other civilian end uses were allowed.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary—For protective coatings. No civilian end uses were allowed for December for secondary butyl acetate for protective coatings.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal—The following essential civilian end uses were allowed in December:—Hydraulic brake fluids, 50 percent, 129,730 pounds; butyl derivatives, 90 percent, 66,270 pounds; photographic products, 100 percent, 68,300 pounds; resins and plastics, 20 percent, 41,250 pounds; dyes and penetrants, 40 percent, 17,980 pounds; ce-

—Continued on page 33A

Employment Program Readied for Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

An outline of a "Full Employment" bill which is proposed to be introduced early in the session of the new Congress which convenes January 3 is contained in a yearend report of the war contracts subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, made public December 18.

The bill places upon the government the responsibility of assuring a total level of inventment and expenditure—by consumers, business, state and local government, and the Federal government—sufficient to assure jobs for all who are willing and able to work.

It requires the President to submit

—Continued on page 33C

C.J. Brand to Retire From Fertilizer Ass'n

Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association for almost twenty years, has requested retirement effective April 1, 1945. He has reached the retirement age under the plan proposed for the association, and the board of directors, which has the plan under study, voted Mr. Brand annual retirement compensation last month.

Charles J. Brand

In his request for retirement, written to President H. B Baylor, Mr. Brand said that, in the days just ahead, new industry problems largely incident to the termination of the war and to certain trends in political and economic thought will arise. Such problems, in fact, are already appearing and the industry may be presently or in the immediate future upon the threshold of a new and different phase of operation. The present may be an appropriate time, he said, for a new and younger man to take over the guidance of the association through these changing conditions.

At the 1944 annual meeting of the association, the board of directors was instructed to consider a plan for the employment of a full-time paid president.

Reynolds Metals Names Mead Research Director

Dr. Warren J. Mead, head of the geology department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been named to coordinate and expand the research activities of Reynolds Metals Company.

The administrative offices and laboratories for the company's research activities will be located at Winfield Hall, the former estate of the late Frank W. Woolworth at Glen Cove, L. I., which is being altered. An affiliate called Reeynolds Research has been formed to work in cooperation with the technical staffs of the various Reynolds plants.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 21, 1944	Dec. 15, 1944	Dec. 23, 1943
132.6	132.5	138.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

With respect to price views, the influence in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week was not mainly one of holiday spirit: the tendency was decidedly upward. Another boost for quicksilver was reflected in hard mercurials. Fish oils were again raised in price, and there was an elevation of the quotation on large lots of monohydrated copper sulphate.

Shrinking supplies and rising production costs were the causes of the price-uppings. The activity or volume of demand was negligible in influence. Buying got more restraint from the difficulty of manning operations. This condition is expected to get worse.

Ammonia Sulphate Allotments Increased

OPD Washington Bureau

Fertilizer manufacturers East of the Rocky mountains have been granted an increased allocation of sulphate of ammonia equal to one-twelfth of their original quotas. WPB officials said that the action was taken to relieve the pressure of excessive stocks in the hands of producers, some of whom have accumulated more of the material than they have capacity to store.

The fertilizer manufacturers were notified of the increased allotment in a letter sent out by the board December 19, stating as follows:—

The equivalent of the one month's quota or one-twelfth of his original assignment may be ordered in addition to his regular quota (minimum of one car to each manufacturer). This material may be taken all in January or, if the buyer prefers, it may be distributed over the three months, January, February and March. Approval will be granted if the available supply of sulphate of ammonia permits. Approval of this supplemental material is contingent upon (1) the production of sulphate of ammonia being maintained at present levels, and (2) demands for more essential uses remaining at current levels. Failure to take delivery of at least one-third of this additional tonnage in each month will not entitle the buyer to such deferred tonnage in subsequent months.

Dow Co. Plans Addition To Calif. Styrene Plant

Contract has been awarded for construction of an addition to the styrene plant of the Dow Chemical Company, Gardena, Calif., to be erected by Stone & Webster, of Boston, Mass., at an estimated cost of $1,796,000. The new unit will produce ethylbenzene, critical component in the production of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Essential Oil Group Will Meet Jan. 12

The Essential Oil Association of U. S. A. will hold its annual meeting January 12, in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, the business session will be followed by a dinner and the customary social preliminaries, beginning at 7:00 p.m.

Bids Wanted

Ascorbic Acid Tablet:—11,000,000, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-324, opening December 27.

Foamite Powder and Foamite Equipment:—Office of the Commissioner of purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; ordinance No. 1150-44, opening December 28.

Soap, Liquid Toilet:—30 55-gallon drums, Chief, Procurement and Property Division, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Washington (25); invitation SSP-1363, opening December 20.

A.C.S. Names Dewey President-Elect

Col. Bradley Dewey, president of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., has been elected president of the American Chemical Society for 1946. Col. Dewey will

Col. Bradley Dewey

take office as president-elect on January 1, 1945, when Dr. Carl Shipp Marvel, professor of organic chemistry in the University of Illinois, becomes president, succeeding the late Thomas Midgley jr.

The new president-elect was chosen by the society's council from four nominees receiving the largest number of votes in a national mail ballot of the society's approximately 40,000 members.

Col. Dewey resigned as Rubber Administrator September 1, 1944, declaring that the country was producing more synthetic rubbers of high quality than there was manpower to make them into tires and that the broad powers of the Office of Rubber Director were no longer needed. He was appointed to this post in 1943 by President Roosevelt to succeed William M. Jeffers, under whom he had served as Deputy Rubber Administrator.

Col. Dewey was born in Burlington, Vt., August 23, 1887, the son of Prof. Davis Rich Dewey, for fifty-six years a member of the faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Protective Coatings Enduses Expanded

In a move to save paperwork and provide greater flexibility for manufacturers of protective coatings, the War Production Board has issued direction 2 to order M-300, the general chemicals order. The new direction supersedes WPB 1-1943, which has been in effect since June, 1944, and provides ten "baskets" or groups of enduses for protective coatings containing butyl alcohol, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, or isopropyl acetate.

Substantially the same as WPB 1-1943, direction 2 applies also to maleic acid and maleic anhydride to be used in protective coatings; the groupings contained in the direction are the same as those in WPB 1-1943 except that group H has been expanded from eight to fifteen enduses, and group J has been subdivided into group J and group K.

WPB pointed out that the new direction permits manufacturers complete interchangeability of specific enduses within a group, thus providing greater flexibility for use of the allocated chemicals.

Consumers filing form WPB-2945 requesting allocation of the affected chemicals to be used in protective coatings should list the lump sum for each group enduse in column 4 of the form, making direct reference to direction 2 of M-300.

OPA Reviews Policy On Middlemen

A reexamination is being made by the Office of Price Administration of its policies relating to so-called middlemen's profits with the view to revising existing standards in the interest of greater uniformity and fairness to distributors, it was disclosed by Price Administrator Chester Bowles in a letter to the United States Chamber of Commerce, made public this week.

Replying to a proposal of the chamber that the OPA discontinue its policy of requiring distributors to absorb price increases granted to manufacturers, Mr. Bowles said that the aim of the OPA is to follow a policy somewhere between the two extremes of never permitting distributors to increase their prices when manufacturers' prices go up and always permitting them to do so.

He said that the policy of requiring reasonable absorption of cost increases by manufacturers is well-established and seems to be generally accepted. He added that distributors have a comparable obligation to neutralize cost increases and should not be exempted. He indicated, however, that he could see that there might well be some modifications of the policy that would be desirable and said that the standards are now being looked into in an attempt to make them more exact and uniform and completely fair.

Mr. Bowles also disclosed to the chamber that the OPA is not at all certain now that it would be advisable to lift many of the price controls after V-E Day, but that it may be necessary to continue many of them until the day of complete victory. Previously it had been understood that the OPA was planning to lift most all controls over prices on V-E Day or soon thereafter.

Contract Renegotiation Pricing Studied

In a move to reduce the costs of war and increase the efficiency of industries engaged in war production, the War Department announced December 19 that pricing policies of all companies subject to the renegotiation law are to be put through a screen test under a new company pricing program next year with a view to reducing prices nearer to the level of production costs.

The program will embrace all war goods manufacturers whose prices are considered too high in comparison with those of a competitor or whose prices are yielding too much profit on the basis of cost of production. It will apply to subcontracts as well as prime contracts and will also cover some companies which are not subject to statutory renegotiation.

Developed from an experimental program which began last March, the Company Pricing Program is now in operation in sixty-three War Department procurement offices, which have already completed pricing policy discussions with more than 300 companies. In 1945, the program will continue on a comprehensive basis. Every company assigned to a War Department office for statutory renegotiation is automatically assigned to the same office for company pricing.

Companies which wish to arrange a company pricing review, without waiting for routine selection, may request immediate selection by the office to which they are assigned for statutory renegotiation.

Cope Leaves Columbia For M.I.T. Faculty

Dr. Arthur C. Cope has resigned as associate professor of chemistry in Columbia University to become professor of chemistry in charge of the organic chemistry division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, department of chemistry.

Dr. Cope, who is thirty-five years of age and 1944 winner of the $1,000 American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry, will relinquish his Columbia post on December 31, but has been granted leave of absence by Massachusetts Institute of Technology to continue his work for the National Defense Research Committee.

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Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The queestion of how far committees of industry may go in their association with the government without running the risk of violating the antitrust laws has again bobbed up. It now appears that they will have considerably more freedom than was thought would be allowed, at least in the work of the Department of State on postwar trade treaties.

The Department of Justice was quite disturbed recently to hear from PAW that members of the Petroleum Industry War Council had not taken a greater part in the drafting of the Anglo-American oil agreement because they feared they would be violating the antitrust laws. The agreement since has been pigeonholed in the senate, and the industry is proposing a treaty of its own.

The trouble was that council members thought if they served as members of the technical committee working on the treaty they would be flying in the face of Attorney-General Biddle's statement of last July, at the start of the oil treaty negotiations, that "the carrying out of consultations (which is permitted) should not be construed as implying that members of such committees are authorized to get together and reach an agreed position in anticipation of such consultation."

Wendell Berge, in charge of antitrust, now says that the council members were wrong and that Mr. Biddle was not barring their participation on the committees. He says there is nothing wrong in a committee's meeting and reaching agreements upon recommendations to be made if the members don't do other things that would violate the law. He adds, however, that the majority of a committee cannot bind the minority which must be left free to express its views.

Census Funds Refused

All the plans of the Department of Commerce made at the request of Mr. Roosevelt for a census of manufactures this year to determine the output of the nation geared to war have been knocked flat by Congress. Because the legislators themselves had not authorized such a census they refused to appropriate any money for it in the supplemental appropriation bill that has just gone to the White House.

It may be that the new Congress that meets next month will get around to authorizing the census to be taken, but right now the bureau is stymied until the necessary funds are granted. The regular census of manufactures is due to be taken next year, but Mr. Roosevelt thought that figures on 1944 production, which undoubtedly will be the peak year of war production, would provide a better business benchmark in programming and promoting readjustment as and when the problems of reconversion arise.

Warend Prophesying

An interesting sidenote on the efforts of the army to play down the talk of reconversion is a report that several of the top-ranking defenders of the civilian economy have been invited to make a tour of the German battlefront for a first-hand look at the supply situation.

Among those to whom the tour has been offered are WPB Vice-Chairman William Y. Elliott, of the Office of Civilian Requirements; WPB Vice-Chairman Joseph Keenan, of the Office of Labor Production; and Chairman Maury Maverick, of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

The army in recent weeks has done a very good job of squelching reconversion talk in WPB. Practically no one has a word to say on the subject now. It's the army's aim to clamp down the lid completely and stop all the loose talk from official sources about an early allied victory.

Transportation Troubles Ahead

ODT sees nothing on the horizon that promises any easing of the transportation problem in the coming year; on the contrary, it sees only a bad situation becoming worse. It is warning that 1945 will be the most critical year of the war and the most difficult twelve months in the entire history of American transportation.

A thumbnail description of the situation facing shippers goes like this:—Railroods—With two separate wars to be supplied, the rails face increased freight and passenger loads with less equipment than they had before the war. Highway—Only 50 percent of the tire needs will be met in the first quarter and a serious disruption of highway transport is possible. Waterways—Every available piece of floating equipment is now in use and the demand for its use is likely to continue. Intercity buses—Shortages of replacement tires and parts will certainly continue into 1945, making operation even more difficult than at present. Pipelines—The entire system is working at or near capacity with no lessening of demand in sight. Automobiles—Cars now in use average nearly eight years in age against a peacetime average of four and one-half years, and the present high rate of scrappage will doubtlessly increase.

Shippers must take extreme measures to conserve transport facilities in every way possible.

Surpluses On Display

The government is giving heed to congressional criticism of the surplus disposal program to try to create a broader interest in the business community for the merchandise which the government has for sale. The idea is advancing to maturity to have displayrooms in the warehouses to be built for storage of surplus goods, where prospective purchasers can come to inspect the merchandise offered for sale.

One of the big complaints against the way disposal of surpluses is being handled has been the difficulty of buyers in seeing the materials before making bids. As often as not it's like buying a pig in a poke, with the result that interest in the surpluses isn't as great as it might be.

The warehouses to be erected by the Defense Plant Corporation for storage of the surpluses will each have areas set aside where samples of the merchandise in stock can be looked over by prospective purchasers. The plan is being developed jointly by the army, navy, maritime commission, Treasury Department, and RFC.

Warwork and Workweeks

War Mobilization Director Byrnes is considering ordering all industries, except those directly engaged in essential war production, to limit their workweek to forty hours after the defeat of Germany. The plan is now under study by his staff, but it is doubtful whether any announcement will be made of it until Germany's defeat becomes more certain.

The proposal has a twofold objective:—First, it would have the effect of spreading employment and providing more jobs for workers in industries whose contracts may be cut back after the end of the European phase of the war; second, by permitting industries still engaged in war production to continue the longer workweek, their workers will be induced to stay on their jobs because of the overtime pay involved.

Trade Data Delays

American exporters have a real kick to make against the security regulations that continue to black out recent figures on trade. Although we are 3,000 miles from the battlefront we are a year beyond Britain in letting the people in on the "know" of what is going on with respect to trade.

Under our security regulations, no official information is obtainable on specific exports to destinations outside the Western Hemisphere since the calendar year 1941, but a glance

—Continued on page 41

Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Property of enemy alien ownership recently vested by the Alien Property Custodian again shows a prominence of patents in the chemical field. The interests involved in these comprise the American Lurgi Corporation, Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, I. G. Farbenindustrie, Lurgi Gesellschaft fur Chemie und Huttenwesen, Lurgi Gesellschaft fur Warmetechnik, Metallgesellschaft, and Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke.

The United States patents covered by the recent vesting orders include the following:—

1,617,960—Recovering adsorbed material.
1,621,195—Highly activated charcoal.
1,638,070—Activation of carbon.
1,641,281—Active carbon.
1,690,933—Distilling coal and lignite.
1,694,497—Plant disinfectant.
1,702,311—Recovery of gases.
1,704,765—Activated charcoal.
1,707,829—Foil for printing.
1,709,611—Activation of charcoal.
1,784,536—Regeneration of adsorbents.
1,784,543—Production of adsorbents.
1,815,554—Separating gases.
1,836,301—Regenerating adsorbents.
1,863,803—Regenerating adsorbents.
1,864,718—Treating animal fibers.
1,865,667—Activating carbons.
1,866,417—Purification of waste waters.
1,890,603—Bleaching agent.
1,890,832—Drying cellulose sheets.
1,890,833—Drying cellulose sheets.
1,892,548—Treating fibers and fabrics.
1,892,657—Casting cellulose sheets.
1,894,539—Bleaching disinfectant.
1,902,068—Highly activated carbon.
1,918,884—Thorium dioxide solution.
1,920,492—Therapeutic silica compounds.
1,922,006—Colloidal solutions.
1,922,007—Imitation ivory.
1,936,567—Phenol.
1,944,568 — Aromatic sulphodihalogenamides.
1,955,211—Colloidal solutions.
1,957,906—Carvacrol esters.
1,961,834—Phenols.
1,964,999—Chlorocarvacrol derivatives.
1,969,168—Colloidal metal solutions.
1,977,767—Ore-desulphurizing furnace.
1,997,145—Hydrocarbon recovery.
2,019,397—Calcining apparatus.
2,039,062—Calcining process.
2,051,782—Dehydrating phenols.
2,059,084—Phosphoric esters.
2,062,869—Chemical-metallurgical process.
2,078,323—Amino barbituates.
2,079,383—Phenols.
2,082,233—Antiemetics.
2,084,136—Pyridin-barbituric acid.
2,091,850—Chemical-metallurgical apparatus.
2,094,946—High-pressure gas process.
2,097,271—Sulphuric acid wastes.
2,099,325—Thorium salts.
2,116,679—Working lead ores.
2,123,300—Working zinc dust.
2,124,505—Pyridin derivatives.
2,136,434—Treating lead ore.
2,144,914—Producing metallic zinc.
2,202,637—Thorium oxide.
2,209,872—Phenol.
2,280,600—Thickening agents.

Flaxseed Subsidy Approved by Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

A subsidy program to encourage the production of flaxseed next year was assured when Congress approved, December 16, the conference report on H. R. 4911 providing crop insurance for the growers of wheat, cotton, and flax, and forwarded the bill to the White House for the President's signature. There appeared but little doubt that the President would approve the bill.

The bill carries an authorized appropriation of $30,000,000 to be spent by the Department of Agriculture under the soil conservation act to stimulate an expansion of the flaxseed acreage. The government hopes to double last year's acreage to around 6,000,000 acres to produce some 60,000,000 pounds of linseed oil.

The plan is to offer the growers benefit payments of $4 or $5 an acre on the area cultivated to flaxseed.

General Electric Forms Chemical Department

A new department in the organization of the General Electric Company, to be known as the chemical department, has been formed. Dr. Zay Jeffries, technical director of the company's lamp department, has been elected a vice-president in charge. The new chemical department will assume responsibility for the operations pertaining to the resin and insulating materials division and the plastics division of the appliance and merchandise department.

Steel Drums Control Revocation Shelved

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans under consideration by the War Production Board for the past several weeks of revoking L-197, which establishes quotas on the use of new steel drums for chemicals, paints and other industries, have been abandoned for the present, it was learned December 19.

Officials of the WPB said that the proposal to revoke the order has been shelved for at least until the end of the first quarter of 1945 because of the general military situation. Whether it will be revived at the end of that period, it was stated, will depend upon conditions then existing.

Although the sheet steel supply situation isn't of a troublesome character, it was explained, and there is ample supplies of the metal for the drum manufacturers, military conditions are so fluid that it was thought best not to tamper with the order at this time. There is an outside possibility that the sheet steel supply siuation might suddenly become tight, it was added, and in order to be prepared for such an emergency it was decided to continue the controls.

Another important factor which led to the decision to do nothing about the order at this time is the psychological effect that revocation of the order might have. The Army is understood to have been opposed to such action primarily for this reason and in this case was supported by the industries concerned themselves.

Officials said that the order is not causing the users any great amount of trouble any more and that they are able to get all the new drums needed. All proven hardship cases are being given relief.

Detergents Allocations In 1945 Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocations of synthetic organic detergents for essential civilian use in 1945 may be made in accordance with priority ratings obtained by customers, the War Production Board told the Synthetic Organic Detergents Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting, WPB reported today. At present each industry is allocated specific quantities of the detergents, WPB explained.

This new policy, giving the producer the authority to ship to customers on the basis of priority ratings, reflects a slightly easier supply of the detergents, WPB officials said. However, they pointed out, at any time WPB may directly allocate for an essential civilian requirement if the need arises. Military requirements for the first quarter of 1945 are expected to be the same as those of the fourth quarter of 1944, the committee was told.

Surplus Property Board Nominees Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

The nominations of Robert A. Hurley, former governor of Connecticut, and Lt.-Col. Edward Heller of California, to be members of the Surplus Property Board were confirmed by the senate December 16 over the vigorous protests of the Republicans.

With the senate voting almost solidly along party lines, the nomination of Governor Hurley was approved 41 to 28, and that of Colonel Heller by a vote of 43 to 26.

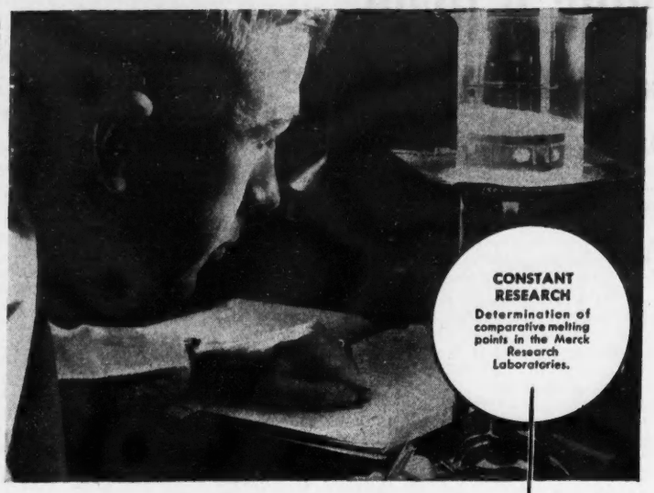
The nomination of the third member of the board, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, who was defeated for another term in the senate in the November elections, is expected to go forward to the senate early in the new Congress which meets January 3.

Frank Hancock Named Head of CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has announced the designation of Frank Hancock as president of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Mr. Hancock will also continue as head of the Farm Security Administration. He is a native of Oxford, N. C. R. W. Maycock was designated as treasurer of the organization. He has heretofore served in the office of budget and finance of the Department of Agriculture.

OPD—12-25-1944



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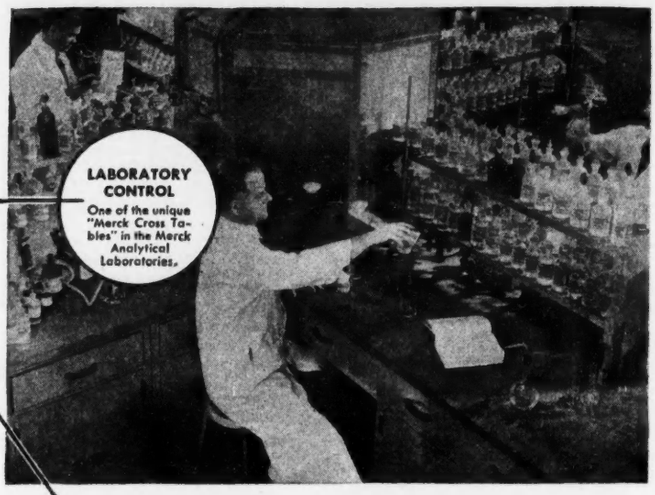

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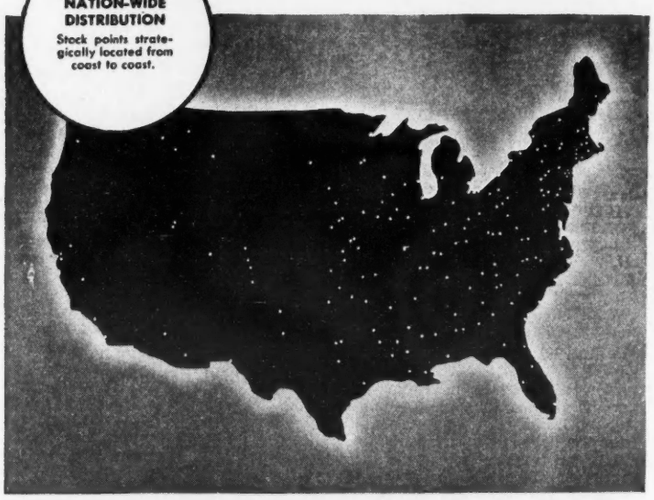

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Alpha-amylalphahydroxygammaketoepsilonphenyl Deltaalphadeltahexadienoate

Photographic—Filter (U.S. 2276204) for sun's rays of wavelengths less than 4600 Angstrom units.

Cosmetic—Filter (U.S. 2276204) for sun's rays of wavelengths less than 4600 Angstrom units.

Betabutoxybetathiocyanodiethyl Ether

Insecticide and Fungicide—Toxicant for larvae of the fleshfly.

Betaparaethylphenoxyethoxyethyldiethanolamine

Adhesives—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in various sorts of adhesive preparations.

Chemical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in making emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in creams, hand lotions, and the like.

Disinfectant—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry Cleaning—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in dry-cleaning liquids.

Dye—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in boring, cutting, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, greasing and lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wax preparations.

Firefighting—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in solutions for extinguishing brush fires.

Ink—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in lithographic, printing, and writing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions and horticultural sprays.

Leather—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in metalplating processes, metal-cleaning baths, scouring agents, solvent degreasing processes.

Miscellaneous—Modifier of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Softening agent for fibers.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in beer-glass coasters, cleaning compositions for windows, glassware, rugs, and upholstery, embalming fluids, ink removers, polishing compositions for furniture, automobiles, metals, wood, glass, shoes, and other articles, soldering fluxes, various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, and wetting, wallpaper removers, waterproofing compositions, water sprays for settling dust.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in lacquers, paints, and varnishes, and pigment manufacture.

Paper—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in beater operations, dye liquors, felt-cleaning compositions, felt conditioning, and sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Petroleum—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in acid treatment of oilwells, cutting oils, and mineral oil, pitch, and tar compositions.

Pharmaceutical—Suggested as wetting agent in oral antiseptics.

Photographic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in cements.

Soap—Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Softening agent (U.S. 2229024) for fibers.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2229024) in bleaching, bowking, carbonizing, degumming and boiling off, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, degreasing, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; and printing pastes.

Duroquinol Hexadecylether

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U. S. 2247364) to have vitamin activity

Ethylenediamine Monohydriodide

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U. S. 2128741 and Re-21528) as useful in internal medication

2-Hydroxy-5-secondary-amyldiphenyl

Disinfectant—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as disinfectant.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as **preservative.**

Suggested as preservative for adhesives, animal industrial materials, inks, leather finishes, paints, sizes, starches, vegetable materials.

Potassium-Antimonyl Citrate

Insecticide and Fungicide—Suggested as substitute for tartar emetic in controlling citrus thrips.

Valeric Acid Isobutylester

Chemical—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsion of various chemicals, textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Cosmetic—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified cosmetics.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Claimed (Germ. 626880) as powerful emulsifier for fats, oils, and waxes.

Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified boring, drilling, and wire-drawing oils, fat-splitting and fatty acid preparations, greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils, preparations of natural or synthetic waxes, sulphonated oils, emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Leather—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified compositions for softening hides, dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, and waterproofing.

Miscellaneous — Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified automobile and furniture polishes, greasing and waterproofing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Paper—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified compositions for sizing, water-proofing, and waxing paper, pulp compositions, and paperboard.

Petroleum—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in emulsifying kerosene, mineral oils, naphthas, soluble greases, solubilized oils and distillates, and textile oils, such as rayon oils.

Soap—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified detergents and hand-cleansing compositions containing soap, emulsified textile soaps.

Textile—Dispersing agent (Germ. 626880) in making emulsified coating, degreasing, oiling, sizing, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off and soaking silks.

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of **7089** *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials: two books, 1192 pages* **$19**
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Drug, Chemical, Paint Firms Dissolutions in N. Y. Listed

Listed among 9,000 corporations dissolved by proclamation of Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran, for failure to file reports and pay corporation taxes for three successive years, are 328 companies, the names of which indicate them to be drug and chemical, or oil and paint companies. These have been gleaned by a check-up through the printed list of 9,000 dissolved corporations.

Merely the names of the corporations so dissolved are listed in alphabetical order, not the addresses, but as nearly 90 percent of all new corporations are formed in the Greater New York area, it is safe to assume that the same ratio will hold true for the dissolutions.

Any corporation listed as dissolved may proceed to annul its dissolution, at any time within three months from December 15, through the payment of its back corporate taxes, penalties and interest charges, and a fee of $50 for the filing of a certificate of reinstatement. Any corporation listed as dissolved, if such listing is through error, can on proper application, be reinstated without payment of any fee.

As corporate taxes due constitute a lien against the real property owned by a corporation, any going concern, with its name appearing on the list should take immediate steps to secure reinstatement. A list of dissolved corporations, which by name are indicated to be drug and chemical, or oil and paint companies, follows:

Drug and Chemical Companies

Abby Pharmacy, Inc., Acme Mix & Flavor Corporation, Alltest Synthetics, Inc., Arc Drug Company, Army Drugs, Inc., Associated Physicians Service, Inc., Aurora Drugs, Inc.

B. & M. Chemists, Inc., Baer Laboratories, Inc., Barnard Drug Company, Paul Barry Drug Company, A. & B. Baumgarten Dental Laboratory, Inc., Bell Drug Company, Belleville Oil Corporation, Beta Chemical Research, Inc., Binday Laboratories, Inc., Blau's Pharmacy, Inc., Blecan Drug Corporation, Blumenthal's Pharmacy, Inc., Bonded Chemical Specialties, Inc., Booth Chemical Co., Bray Laboratories, Inc., Broadside Pharmacy, Inc., Brooklyn Heights Pharmacy, Inc., Bruno Laboratories, Inc., Budget Drug Stores, Inc., Buffalo Abrasive Products Corporation, Burnside Drug Company, Inc.

C. & K. Pharmacy, Inc., Campus Apothecary, Inc., Carlisle Chemical Company, Castle Village Chemists, Inc., Century Chemical & Sanitary Supply Corporation, Certified Soap Products Company, Chemical Process Company, Classic Perfumes, Inc., Clifton Pharmacy, Inc., Coblo Chemical Corporation, Columbus Pharmacy, Inc., Comet Drugs, Inc., Concord Chemical Company, Continental Chemical Corporation, Continental Research Corporation, Cross Hill Pharmacy, Inc., Cross Island Pharmacy, Inc., Crusellas Rhum Quinquina Company.

Darpo Chemical Corporation, Dorth Drug Company, Dri-Dux Company.

E-A Soap Company, Earl Pharmacy, Inc., Elrose Drugs, Inc., Emanuel Bros. Pharmacy, Inc., Empire Vitamin Corporation, Ep-Co Pharmacal Company, Ess-Kay Pharmacy, Inc., Everybody's Pharmacy, Inc.

F. & S. Drug Corp., Feber Pharmacy, Inc., Feldmar Chemists, Inc., Flower Drug Company of New York, Foremost Drug Co., Inc., Friedland's Drug Store, Inc.

Ganesha Chemical Co., Garshella Laboratories, Inc., Gem Surgical Products Co., Gettleman Pharmacy, Inc., Gold Star Drugs, Inc., Goodhue Chemists, Inc., Graham Pharmacy, Inc., Granville Research Laboratories, Inc.

Halaya Drug Corporation, The Harlin Apothecary, Inc., Haydon Drug Shop, Inc., Holtro Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Hermone Cosmetics, Inc., Huels Chemists, Inc., Hy-Grade Chemists, Inc.

I. S .Drug & Cosmetic Shop, Inc., International Solvents Corporation, Irv-Lew Cosmetics, Inc., Irving Court Drug Co.

Jenner Laboratories, Inc., Joe's Pharmacy, Inc., Justin Drug Stores, Inc.

K. & K. Dental Porcelain Studio, Inc., Kanner Drug Company, Katz Drug Company, Kaycee Chemists, Inc., Kaye Drugs, Inc., Keaney Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Kensington Pharmacy, Inc., Kings Apothecaries, Inc., Kips Bay Pharmacy, Inc., Klosner Pharmacy, Inc.

L. & J. Pharmacy, Inc., La Beaute Beauty Products, Inc., La Fata Beauty Salon, Inc., Lady Esther Chemical Company, Laird, Rose, Salons of America, Inc., Landith Laboratories, Inc., Le Charme Perfume Products Corporation, Lenox Cigar & Cosmetics, Inc., Levine, Morris, Beauty Shoppe, Inc., Levine, Sol, Drug Company, Linda Chemists, Inc., Lithographic Offset Process Corporation, Lucille Beauty Shops, Inc., Luden Drug Corporation, Lustre Chemical Corporation, Luxe-Wave Products, Inc.

M. D. Drug Company, Mac-Green Chemical Corporation, Mandru Beauty Chop, Inc., Mar-Al Beauty Parlor, Inc., Marine Drug Co., Inc., Marlaine Beauty Salon, Inc., Marmon Chemists, Inc., Martell Cosmetics, Inc., Maxwell Drug Co., Inc., Micell Larvacide & Insecticide Corporation, Midtown Chemists, Inc., Miller Drug Company, Mirelle Chemists, Inc., Modern Pharmacal Company, Montgomery Apothecary & Cosmetics, Inc., Myrtle Drugs, Inc.

Natural Vitamin Company, Nettie's Beauty Shoppe, Inc., Nation Pathalogical Laboratory of New York, Inc., Northeastern Chemical Corporation, Nu-Life Chemical Products, Inc., Nuchemical Corporation, Nusheen Hair Preparations, Inc., Nusol Chemical Company.

Odor Laboratories, Inc., Payman Drug, Inc., Pearl Laboratories, Inc., Peerless Chemical Company, Pescetti Pharmacal Company, Pfeffer, Mme, Beauty Salon, Inc., Pharmatone, Inc., Plastic Age, Inc., Plastic Design & Sales Corporation, Plastic Lens Corporation, Plastics Agencies, Inc., Plastics Farming Corporation, The Plymouth Pharmacy, Inc., Port Washington Drug & Surgical Supply Company, Powell Surgical Corporation, Prime Drug Company, Pro Pharmacy, Inc., Proctor Drug Service, Inc., Professional Chemical Corporation, Prudent Drug Store, Inc.

Quicold Chemical Corporation, R. & K. Laboratories, Inc., Radio City Beauty Shoppe, Inc., Ramona Beauty Shop, Inc., Rebate Beauty Supply Company, Reeve Drug Company, Reinschild Chemical Company, Remyde Drug Corporation, Ricclardi Pharmacy, Inc., Ridgeton Drug Company, Roberts Laboratories, Inc., Rocksall Chemical Company, Rogers, Allen E. Laboratories, Inc., Ronoco Laboratories, Inc., Rosarie Liberti Beauty Shops, Inc., Rosson's Drug Company, Rothman, S., Drug Company, Roxy, Al, Beauty Parlor, Inc., Roxy Chemists, Inc., Rubin Chemists, Inc., Ruth Pharmacal Company.

Safandshur Chemical Company, Sauer Remedies, Inc., Sav-On Drug Company, Scher's Cut Rate Drugs, Inc., Schlesinger Chemists, Inc., Schwartz, Harry, Toilet Goods Corporation, Seldor Drugs, Inc., Serv-All Chemical Corporation, Sharon Drug Stores, Inc., Sheridan Square Pharmacy, Inc., Sher's Pharmacy, Inc., Sigma Laboratories, Inc., Silmac Drug Corporation, Silverlining Laboratories, Inc., Singer-Weil Drug Store, Inc., Solite Illuminating Products, Inc., Sparkle Chemical Corporation, Square Chemists, Inc., Stein, Jos. H., Pharmacy, Inc., Strand Beauty Salon, Inc., Strand Drug Company, Stuart Chemists, Inc., Sumner Pharmacy, Inc., Sylvan Pharmacy, Inc.

Tarasch Laboratories, Inc., Teitel's Pharmacy, Inc., Teras Chemists, Inc., Times Beauty Salons, Inc., Tomashoff Chemists, Inc., Towers Drug Company, Termont Chemists, Inc., Trizite Laboratories, Inc.

Van Cortland Pharmacy, Inc., Velvet Parfumes, Inc., Venice Perfume Shop, Inc., Victor Process Company, Victoria Pharmacy, Inc., Villamena Pharmacy, Inc.

Ward Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Warren Drug Stores, Inc., Washington Square Pharmacy, Inc., Weatherized Processing Corporation, White Chemists, Inc., White Cross Pharmaceutical Corporation, Windsor Beauty Salon, Inc., Witching Hour Perfume Company, Woodside Pharmacy, Inc., World Chemical Corporation.

York Chemical Corporation, Zeese Brandt Ink Corporation.

Oil and Paint Companies

All States Petroleum Corporation, American Color Institute, Inc., American Color Process Corporation, American Couturieres, Ltd., Inc., Araho Coal, Coke & Oil Corporation, Ashland Dye Works, Inc.

Babco Service Stations, Inc., Bars Petroleum Corporation, Belleview Oil Corporation of N. Y., Big Four paint Manufacturing Company, Blackmore Dye Works, Inc., Blond Coal, Coke & Fuel Corporation of N. Y., Big Four Paint Works, Inc., Blond Coal, Coke & Fuel Oil Corporation, Bof Oil Company, Inc., Bohner Varnish Company, The Bonded Waterproofing Corporation, Brill Paint Company.

Chase Chrome Products Corporation, Cle-Oil Company, Color-Kraft, Inc., Colorite, Inc., Coloro, Inc., Columbia Colorgraph Company, Congo Varnish Works, Inc., Cosmopolitan Oil Products Corporation, Crescent Color & Chemical Works, Inc.

Dahill Service Station, Inc., Daniels Oil Corporation, Davart Paints, Inc., Ditmas Fuel Oil Company, Donald Paint Manufacturing Company, Durolite Paint Products Corporation.

Edelstein A., Paint Company, Egg-N-Oil Laboratories, Inc.

Farley Oil Company, Inc., Firestone Coal & Fuel Oil Corporation, Fleer Oil Service, Inc., Fuel Oil Utilities Corporation.

—Continued on page 53

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- Potassium Iodide *(Cryst.-Gran.-Powd.)*
- Quinine Sulfate and other Quinine Salts
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Chemicals and Related Materials

December 21, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,8] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib., dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[8] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms....lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,8] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.*.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, divd. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,8] com'l or medlat., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.88
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
pure, 90%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[8] (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[4] fib. dms.. works.....lb. .31 - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[8] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1], USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 gram.....kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls. works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[8] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), granular, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Caprylic, tech., ret. dms....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[8] split, ret, dms...lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,8] antnyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
USP., cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,8] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,8] s.d., dms., c.l.lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .14¼- —
Cresylic,[2,8] dom. (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .63 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref....gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.gal. .696 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11½
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

Glycolic (see Hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57% bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - .37
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[8] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basic acid content..lb. .06½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic,[8] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more., lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 19 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 cbys..lb. .26 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .26½- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., 90% dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[8] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[8] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Acid, muriatic, 18°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24 works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[8] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l.; works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[8] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks.....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinemetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, divd., lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[4] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal., dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.68 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E..gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,8] s.d., dms.....lb. .14½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Stearic,[1,8] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .73 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys.lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton. 19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycollic, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls., cbys..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Acetic hydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 22.00 - 28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 - 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., frt. alld...lb. .82½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, annyd., pharmaceutical, dms., works, lb. .30 - —
cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .31 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, lc. higher.

Agar.....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls.....lb. 2.07 - 2.10
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 2.02 - 2.05
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .30 - —
Amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,8] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[8] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Caprylic,[8] dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, work.....s..lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,8,9] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E. gal. .57 - —
19, dms., works, E.....gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. divd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
19, dms., E. works..gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
19 dms., works, E...gal. .59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E. gal. .60 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD28H, works, c.l., dms..gal. .56½- —
19 dms.....gal. .58½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .61½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
19 dms. or more, E. works..gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms., E. works, gal. .63 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .60 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .62 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[2,8] acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¼- .14¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10¾- .13¾
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12¾
Ethyl,[8] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal. 17.67 - —
19 dms.....gal. 17.70¼- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 17.73½- —
tanks.....gal. 17.00 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal. 18.62 - —
19 dms.....gal. 18.65¼- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. 18.68¾- —
tanks.....gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[8] refd., dms., works..lb. .0800- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,8] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

1—Specific price ceiling
2—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
3—General Limitation Order (L order)
4—General Preference Order (M order)
5—Conservation Order (M order)
6—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
cms., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldol,[9] dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.60
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[3] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .39 - .80
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .28½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .87½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .82 - —
Alpnaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, N.F., peeled, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.32 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, Y., bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[5] com'l, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .08¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works..lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., divd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03 - .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
1c-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls.....lb. .25 - .26

Alumina naphthenate, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
trihydrate, heavy bgs., wks.. lb. .024 - .035
Aluminum, 98-99% [3,5,6], c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dm..lb. .76 - .80
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .68 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .60 - —
unpolished, stand., dms....lb. .56 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .60 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 12.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cms., dms., works..lb. .50 - .55
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton 59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton 69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld...lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0364- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls, kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.36
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points..ton 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton 46.00 - —
tech, bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25¼- .29¼
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07¼- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- .13¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd.....lb. .11¼- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102- —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms. lbs..lb. .80 - 1.35
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs....lb. .18 - .18½
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works..lb. .14½- .17¼
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
paint grade, c.l.....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., divd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Apple Syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 - 72.60
Argois, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .09¼- .10

These members of the Hooker chemicals family may be the ones you're looking for

The Hooker family of chemicals is continually growing. Listed here are a few—some new—some old—all of which have already proved their value in one or more uses. A study of their properties may reveal to you a possible use in solving your problems. All are available for prompt delivery now.

HOOKER CATALYSTS

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous—$AlCl_3$

Molecular Wt.	133.3
Solubility:	
Gms/100 gms	
Nitrobenzene	26.6 at 20°C
Orthochlornitrobenzene	22.6 at 20°C
Heat of solution	550 small calories/gram minimum

DESCRIPTION: Gray crystalline solid.

ANALYSIS:

Aluminum Chloride	99% Min.
Iron	0.1% Max.

USES: As a catalyst for Friedel-Crafts reactions. In dye making, pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals, also in polymerization, isomerization, halogenation in petroleum and rubber industry.

Antimony Trichloride, Anhydrous—$SbCl_3$

Molecular Wt.	228.1
Melting Point °C	73.4
Solubility:	
Gms/100 gms	
Benzene	30.5 at 20°C
Monochlorbenzene	56 at 20°C

DESCRIPTION: Yellowish solid.

ANALYSIS:

Antimony Trichloride	99% Min.
Iron and Arsenic	1% Max.
Lead	0%

USES: As a catalyst in manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals; intermediate in manufacture of antimony salts; a mordant in textile printing; moisture and fireproofing textiles.

HOOKER INTERMEDIATES

Benzoyl Chloride (Benzenecarbonyl Chloride)—C_6H_5COCl

Molecular Wt.	140.5
Min. Freezing Point °C	-0.9

DESCRIPTION: Water clear liquid. Soluble in ether, reacts with alcohol and water.

USES: Highly active source of benzoyl group; manufacture of benzoyl peroxide, dyes, benzophenone, benzyl benzoates, other esters and ketones.

Other Hooker Benzoyl intermediates include *Benzoic Acid* and *Benzoate of Soda*.

HOOKER SOLVENTS

Monochlortoluene (Methyl Chlorbenzene)—$C_6H_4ClCH_3$

Molecular Wt.	126.5
Boiling Range °C	158 to 163
Solubility:	
Water	Insoluble
Ether	Infinitely soluble

DESCRIPTION: Colorless liquid, consisting of approximately 60% orthochlortoluene and 40% parachlortoluene.

USES: Solvent for rubber and synthetic resins; manufacture of rubber chemicals; intermediate for other organic chemicals.

Orthodichlorbenzene (1:2 Dichlorbenzene)—$C_6H_4Cl_2$ (Tech)

Molecular Wt.	147
Boiling Range °C	170 to 180
Freezing Point °C	-10
Solubility:	
Water	Insoluble
Alcohol	Infinitely soluble
Ether	Infinitely soluble

USES: 1. Solvent for: natural and synthetic gums, resins, tars, rubbers, greases, oils, fats, asphalts, sulfur.
2. Insecticide for: termites, powder post beetles, flies, bedbugs, roaches, wood borers, midges, barnacles, etc.
3. Ingredient of: metal polishes, paint and varnish removers, tar removers.
4. Manufacture of: pyrocatechin, dye intermediates, other synthetic organic chemicals.
5. Degreasing: metals, leather, hides, wool.

Further information on Hooker Chemicals will be furnished gladly. ¶If you are looking for a chemical to solve a particular problem, perhaps our technical staff can help you find it among Hooker's many other products.

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 Forty-seventh Street, Niagara Falls, New York

NEW YORK, N. Y. • TACOMA, WASH. • WILMINGTON, CALIF.

CAUSTIC SODA — CHLORINE — MURIATIC ACID
PARADICHLORBENZENE
SODIUM SULFHYDRATE — SODIUM SULFIDE

ARMY-NAVY E

May the Spirit of Christmas help more than ever before to influence men everywhere to labor for a lasting peace that Health, Happiness, Prosperity and Good Will may again prevail throughout the entire world.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Arsenic,* metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .56 - .62
Asbestine (see Talk, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.
ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works'. lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines.ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10¼- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.20 - —
290-295° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270° F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —

Asphaltum, gilsonite, seconds, 370-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.25.50 - —
300-330° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines. ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd., dms., c.l., Texas ref'y..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -22.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 7.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 98% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .38 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).

Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09½- .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide)
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs .....lb. .13 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.30.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% Ba SO_4, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.05 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .35 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .78 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —

Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .28 - .32
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .50 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots, works...lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works. lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82 - 86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon,[6] heads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .04
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 68%%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.52 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.52 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.80 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis....lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Chinese, bbls., same basis....lb. .35 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis...lb. .50 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .32 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .34 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic...lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —

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CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
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Blue, potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 -
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.50 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalised with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.20 - 1.44
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.32 - 1.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobronyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., oks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works.lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., ex car, Los Angeles lb. .05½- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .72
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb 30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis, lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd E. of Miss R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26¼- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb .42 - —
Butyl myristate, dms., works..lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., divd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine[1,6] dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6,8] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
divd.....ton.57.00 -96.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, whse, ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .39
solid, 72-75%, dms., c.l., divd, ton.18.00 31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.45 -25.45
72-75%, 5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
cns.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Calcium naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70% bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80% bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms, lb. .13½- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 1.88 - 1.89
Camphor,[6] natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, whole, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Californian, bgs., lb. .75 - .76
Canadian, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .71
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .70 - .72
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. No stocks
Carbasole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½

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Carbon dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .99 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.20 - 1.25
medium, cs.....lb. 1.06 - 1.15
coorg clipped, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
decorticated, cs.....lb. .60 - .70
green, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .32 - .35
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,3] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .23½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .23¾- —
less than 20 bgs.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .17½- .18
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .19 - .20½
Cassia[1] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. 61.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 12.50 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb. 19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin..lb. 2.15 - 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .17¾- .18¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02⅞- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs..lb. .45 - .50
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South..ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton. 41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - 4.10
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50

China clay, dom., wet-grd., silk-bolt., 99¼%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila...ton. 19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse..ton. 41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks. frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .25
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works...ton. 16.00 - —
Chrome ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .80 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .91 - 1.11
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls. bls..lb. .16¼- .16¾
Zanzibar, futures, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works....bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .87 - .92
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .88 - .90
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt...lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.60 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Cochicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20¼
cns.....lb. .23 - .23¾
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., works..lb. .23¼- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20¼
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .36
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,3,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Napthenate,[6] 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,' tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19¼- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls.....lb. .21¼- .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs...100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..100 lbs. 10.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 10.95 - —

When You Plan the Attack

We go in at Fox Green," the officer explains. "Here's a house right on the beach. The hurch is up beyond—you'll see the steeple. We'll hit the beach at this point, where here's cover . . ." The amazing accuracy and detail of invasion maps are a striking example f the meticulous planning that has contributed so much to the success of American troops.

You, too, as you plan your postwar attack on new markets and the recapture of those st since Pearl Harbor, will want to be doubly sure of every factor affecting your business. nd that, of course, includes your sources of raw materials supplies.

If you have had no experience with Columbia products, it will pay you to investigate. igh product standards, exclusive chemical specialties, centrally located plants, excellent stribution facilities . . . these are Columbia features which may present distinct advan-ges for your operation.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING · PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

CHICAGO · BOSTON · ST. LOUIS · PITTSBURGH · NEW YORK · CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND · PHILADELPHIA · MINNEAPOLIS · CHARLOTTE

COLUMBIA SPOTLIGHT

BUTADIENE MONOXIDE—Otherwise designated as 3,4-Epoxy-1-butene, or Vinylethylene Oxide, this new compound was last month introduced at the Chemical Industries Exhibit. It offers interesting possibilities in diverse organic processes, such as the production of polymerizable alkyd resins, unsaturated alcohol ethers and esters, and other organic chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Butadiene Monoxide samples and technical data are available to you on request, at no charge.

A NEW ALLYMER—"170" is a new Allymer liquid monomer developed for applications requiring more rapid cures. It may be modified in all proportions with other Allymers—CR 39 and CR 149—the modification of properties being in the direction of those of the Allymer used. Data and samples of this new development of the thermosetting, "contact-pressure" Allymers may be obtained on request.

FREEZE-PROOF COAL—Columbia Calcium Chloride is being used extensively to facilitate cold weather handling of coal. Easily applied, either in flake form or in solution, the Calcium Chloride prevents freezing of coal in transit or in stockpiles. The treatment serves another equally important purpose—effectively dust-proofing the coal for cleaner handling. Write for descriptive literature.

ALTITUDE FOR BISCUITS—Self-rising flours, which have so simplified the housewife's baking tasks, depend on the reaction of Sodium Bicarbonate on weak acids to produce carbon dioxide, which "raises" the dough. The action of yeast is similar . . . but the evolution of the gas is far less rapid. Many flour blenders prefer Columbia's "Flour Blend" Sodium Bicarbonate—especially prepared to prevent "caking" for combining with flours.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS include Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sodium Bicarbonate, Liquid Chlorine, Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate), Calcium Chloride, Soda Briquettes, Modified Sodas, Caustic Ash, Phosflake, Calcene T (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) and Calcium Hypochlorite.

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.83 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.68 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Cottonseed hull ash, 22-30% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[4] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls. ,5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys. lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works..gal. .13½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l.., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[4] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .27 - —

D

Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .42 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls...lb. .26 - .29
over 2% ffa. bbls.....lb. .25 - .27
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Derris root (same as Cube root),
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs, c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- .2900
7-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2640- .3100
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2090- .2350
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2240- .2500
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1990- .2250
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —

Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .51 - .52
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .47 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13

Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min..lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
single dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .45 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs..ton.64.00 -68.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .52 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .08 - .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns...lb. 2.00 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns...lb. 3.05 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns...lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns...lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns....lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.85 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow D&C yellow, No. 7, cns...lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —

OF ALL the factors that have helped to give air supremacy to our fighting and bombing planes, few are as important as the new super fuels developed by the oil industry. For these high octane gasolines have not only greatly increased the speed and maneuverability of our existing planes but have made possible many new and revolutionary improvements in aviation motors and aeronautical designs.

But super fuels are not merely war developments. They are products of years of research in which scientists worked patiently and painstakingly to perfect the methods and materials by which they could be produced on a large scale economically. To these pioneers who laid the ground-work, as well as to the men whose efforts made the final production possible, should go a generous share of the credit. For they provided that priceless "Margin of Experience" in which the ultimate success was achieved.

• • •

In every field of science, commerce and industry, this "Margin of Experience" proves again and again to be a factor vital to success. Niagara offers it in the field of electrochemical products. For Niagara has pioneered constantly in the development, improvement and adaptation to new uses of Liquid Chlorine, Caustic Potash, Caustic Soda, Paradichlorobenzene and Carbonate of Potash. Rely on Niagara's "Margin of Experience" for greater success in the use of these products.

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CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

ADVENTURES IN THE "MARGIN OF EXPERIENCE"

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—

Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns..lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—

36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[4].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .66
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index scales)—

529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[4] (numbers are those of Colour Index scales)—

Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.35 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R..lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
686 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
83 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[4].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —

Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow...lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers works or warehouse).

Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen),
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No stocks
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .60
Emetine[4] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 - 33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs., oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs, 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Eserine, bots.....,.....os. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb.cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks .....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1385
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39¼
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .53 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Trichloride (see Trichlorethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

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Ethyleneglycol monobutylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylidinaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.80 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .18

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min., 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 -12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs..lb. .20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.17.25 -17.50
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 85-93% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0620- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C...lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago.....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..lb. .18 - .35½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cns.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05⅝- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks.... gal. 09075- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05⅝- .06¼
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .06¼- .06⅜
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04⅜- .05
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05⅞- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅜- .0895
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd., lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .47 - .48
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms...lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .26½- .27
Cochin bleached, bgs.....lb. .27½- .28
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.

Glue, hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bags.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .11¼- —
soapiye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .10 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
tanks.....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks.....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .37
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .06⅛- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .06¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08⅞- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .28 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-26%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
Green, chrome, c.p., dark, light, medium blue content, 26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07⅛- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green oxide,[6] pure, dms., works. lb. .24 - —

DOW PROPYLENE GLYCOL, N.F.

a single versatile material to do several jobs for you

Among the reasons for the rapidly increasing use of Dow Propylene Glycol, N. F., in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries is its ability to do *more than one job at the same time.* This new Dow product will serve your individual requirements in many ways:

Solvent	Emollient
Humectant	Penetrant
Softening Agent	Carrier
Spreader	Texture Improver
Plasticizer	Lubricant

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Newly perfected by Dow research, this versatile material is produced to National Formulary standards, under rigid production control. And its clarity, purity and quality are safeguarded during shipment by a new specially lined container. Dow Propylene Glycol, N. F. is miscible with a broad range of solvents: water, chloroform, acetone, alcohol and other organic liquids; and it acts as a mutual solvent for oil-soluble and water-soluble materials. It is now available without government allocation.

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OPD—12-26-1944 18

INSIDE NEWS

DECEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1944

Colloid Mill Treatment Permits Continuous Homogenizing Process

Paste type mill direct connected to motor

The first colloid mill was introduced into the United States 20 years ago, and since that time continuous improvement has taken place whereby a continuous rather than a batch process is used for the various mixing functions in processing industries.

A colloid mill permits continuous processing in homogenizing, dispersing, disintegrating, grinding, mixing, extracting, as well as emulsifying solids, liquids and pastes.

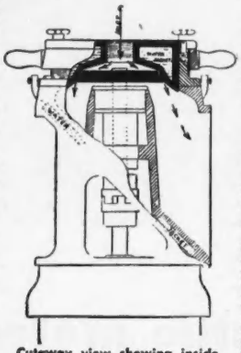
Typical industries using colloid mills are those processing food and food preparations, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals, paints, plastics and synthetic rubber. This method is also used for flavoring extracts and emulsions and processing products such as mustard, mayonnaise and salad dressings.

Superior homogenized products are assured by the uniform distribution of fat globules throughout the mix. Dispersion of solids in liquids, solids in solids, or liquids in liquids results in a more finely divided colloidal suspension and instantaneous chemical reactions. Animal or vegetable tissues can be disintegrated so completely that every particle of fiber or cellulose is instantly exposed to the extractive action of the suspending liquid.

The simplest colloid mill is of vertical design. It allows for gravity feed at inlet and gravity flow at exit. A special device for the accurate centering of the rotor and stator assures the highest operating efficiency at all times. The only moving part is the rotor. Smooth rotor and stator provide longer service under the action of abrasive materials. Abrasive rotors and stators are employed for grinding animal or vegetable tissue or fiber. Also, rotors and stators of stainless steel or other metals are used depending upon the application.

Material flows into the colloid mill by gravity through inlet and comes in contact with high speed rotor. This acts as a centrifugal pump to drive the material between the rotor and stator, through a clearance calibrated from 0.001" upwards. Hydraulic shearing action eliminates need for high pressure to accomplish the desired dispersion. The material is discharged down the spillway and through the outlet.

High-speed mixer employing colloid mill principle



Cutaway view showing inside of mill

Mills are jacketed for heating or cooling during operation to permit temperature regulation. Operation is simple due to lack of complicated mechanisms.

Mixers

High-speed mixers employing the colloid mill principle of rotor and stator, are used in mixing operations where the continuous single pass treatment is not essential. Solids may be kept suspended in a liquid. The immiscible liquids may be kept from separating by continuous circulation, and viscous emulsions may be mixed or diluted with water or solvents, or for premix preliminary to colloid mill treatment. 821

Illustrations courtesy of Premier Mill Corporation

Packing Cream-style Corn

A new method of packing cream-style corn without the use of commercial cornstarch has been developed by a large midwestern cannery firm. It involves the use of special disintegrating equipment to make a high starch cream from mature corn which is added to the cream-style pack to bring it to proper consistence. 822

Clay Soil Paint Pigment

A paint pigment has been prepared from the clay soils of Puerto Rico. After treatment for 6-8 hours the resulting compound gave a paint ready for use on thinning with linseed oil. Preliminary tests indicated that this paint would be satisfactory as a general outside paint for roofs, barns, boats and machinery. 823

Oil-free Orange Juice

Oil from the peel has been one of the things that has caused plenty of trouble for citrus canning firms turning out canned orange juice. Not only did its presence hasten deterioration of the product, but it added an off-flavor which made the product distasteful to most consumers. A Florida cannery now has devised equipment for extracting this peel oil, and believes it has entirely licked the problem.

The general practice of packers was to loosen the reaming equipment so as to prevent extraction of much of the oil when the juice was pressed from the oranges. The drawback to this method was that a lot of juice was wasted. With the new de-oiler unit this Florida canner is enabled to tighten down his reamers, and only 2% is lost when the extracted juice passes through the de-oiler.

The de-oiler works on the same principle as a cream separator, removing the oil centrifugally. It was designed originally because of the need for a relatively oil-free orange juice for making citrus concentrate. It worked so well on the concentrate that the packer is using it on his "single strength" orange juice. A sizeable amount is already on the market available to civilian consumers. 824

Citrus Pulp Waste

Two new by-products from citrus pulp waste of citrus canneries are envisioned by one Florida packer—ascorbic acid and edible yeast. Pilot plant operation to extract ascorbic acid was run during the last packing season, and a full scale plant will be in operation to turn it out during the 1944-45 season. A pilot plant will operate next season to turn out the edible yeast which will be used in stock feeds. The yeast will be manufactured from the waste water in the cannery.

The cannery which will manufacture these two new products already turns out a number of by-products from its waste citrus peel. It manufactures essential oils, a citrus molasses and citrus pulp stock feed that has found a ready market for cattle feeding in Florida. 825

Healthy Skin Naturally Antiseptic

Healthy skin has a natural antiseptic action toward many bacteria. Dirty skin, by contrast, shows a sharp reduction in destructive action against bacteria. Moist areas suffer a decline in their sterilizing power. When the skin becomes dry the number of bacteria decrease. A soap with a good lather destroys diphtheria bacilli, streptococci, pneumococci, meningococci, gonococci, influenza bacilli and Eroponema pallidum. The alkalinity of the soap is not responsible for the bactericidal action, this being due rather to the undissociated fatty acid molecule. 826

Green, malachite[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls. ....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....sp. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood. bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .11½- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs. .....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09½- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12½- —

Gum, copal, Congo, sorted, No. 39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10¾- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅜- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅛- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis.. lb. .14⅞- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis.. lb. .05⅝- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅝- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅝- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅝- —
Macassar,[1] dust, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07⅝- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila, Borneo,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis..lb. .14½- —

Gum, copal, loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13⅝- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅝- —
whse., entry point, c.l. lb. .08⅛- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
pale chips, bold, same basis. lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis.lb. .13⅜- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .08⅝- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅛- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅝- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅝- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
cuttings of split, same basis. lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Gum, dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .26⅝- —

Gum, dammar, Batavia, B, same basis..lb. .34⅜- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅝- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅝- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅝- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 2 bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅝- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09⅝
Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .11½- —
other points, divd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc.. lb. .11¾- —
other points, divd.....lb. .12½- —
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs.. dms....lb. .15 - .46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK • BOSTON • BALTIMORE • CHICAGO • HAMILTON, OHIO • FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Small Insecticide Dispensers

Small aerosol insecticide dispensers—miniature metal cylinders about two inches long, carrying one-shot doses of insect gas for spraying small confined areas, may be put on the market after the war. They would be similar in design and appearance to the small carbon dioxide cylinders sold for home preparation of carbonated waters, and would be convenient for taking along on week-end trips to provide protection from insects. 827

Dental Coating

A protective coating, of interest in dental preparations as a means of treating ailments of the oral cavity, offers possibilities to manufacturers of tooth pastes, etc., and other dental preparations. The method concerns itself with the use of a protective coating material formed by combining in a solid edible matrix such as sugar particles or a pectous substance such as pectin or a pectate or pectinate, dispersed throughout the mass. The matrix will dissolve slowly in the mouth, gradually exposing the pectous particles which, as they come to the surface, form a coating. 828

Frozen Concentrated Milk

A new method for manufacturing frozen concentrated milk is being investigated by the armed forces as a possible source of fluid milk for hospital ships. The product may be one that has commercial postwar possibilities for the domestic consumer market. Developed by research workers at a state college, the new product is said to be superior to evaporated milk. Taste tests indicate that the product, when reconstituted, can hardly be distinguished from fresh milk. It can be defrosted by putting the frozen blocks directly into hot water. By using an equal amount of water, a product resembling coffee cream is produced. Twice as much water is added for beverage purposes. 829

Mechanical Corn Pickers

Corn canners soon may be owning mechanical corn pickers to lend to their growers for harvesting cannery sweet corn. Enough experimenting has been done already so that it is known that the machines will work satisfactorily. Experiments were made by one large canning concern last season to learn what adjustments needed to be made to the conventional style of corn picker which is used to harvest mature field corn. This season, a dozen of the pickers worked successfully on white corn and the taller growing strains of yellow corn.

It is reported that one man, driving a tractor-mounted picker, can harvest 10 to 12 acres per day of white corn running around three and a half tons to the acre. This is equivalent to the labor of eight or nine men picking by hand. 830

Technical Topics

CHOCOLATE TREATMENT—The old chocolate conche, with its huge bed and heavy stone roller, took from 72 to 120 hours to grind, aerate and blend the cocoa, cocoa butter and sugar into a smooth paste. Through a careful study of the various functions of this cumbersome old apparatus a machine has now been designed which accomplishes all the desired results in from 8 to 24 hours. It is even claimed that the chocolate paste produced on the new equipment is better than that of the old conche in labor and in simplicity. 831

CERAMIC COMPOSITION—Electrically conductive coatings of a ceramic type composition can now be used on a wide variety of non-conductors including glass, plastics, porcelain, soapstone, wood, cloth and paper. Different formulations of the material are being produced to meet varying requirements of different base materials and degrees of adherence and film toughness. Coatings are dull, metallic gray in appearance. 832

SHOE COATING—Shoes coated with a solution of vinyl resin are reported to protect the wearer against allergy, dermatitis and follículitis caused by oils and solvents. The solution is said to be impervious to sulphur-base cutting oils, kerosene, paint, lacquer, cleaning and degreasing compounds and other organic solvents and leave the leather flexible. It will protect and greatly extend the life of shoes. 833

LARVAE CONTROL TESTS—Toxicity tests of phenothiazin insecticidal sprays and dusts for control of larvae of the codling moth showed that the addition of bentonite or slaked lime decreased the effectiveness. 834

WATER SOFTENER—Sodium alginate is advanced as a water softener and remover of boiler scale. These properties are attributed to the fact that, combined with calcium, it forms an insoluble globular mass which envelops other precipitates and sediment to give a soft, pasty sludge that is removable by regular blowdown or swilling. 835

INSECT REPELLENT—Dimethyl phthalate has been found far superior to Citronella and other preparations as an insect repellent. Now on allocation, it will be a great advance in repelling mosquitos, fleas, flies, gnats and chiggers. 836

MOSQUITO LARVAE KILLER—Paris green (copper aceto-arsenate) has been found so toxic to mosquito larvae that less than one ten-millionth of a grain can destroy a larva. This new application is being widely used in the South Pacific and in Italy. 837

SILVER STERILIZES WATER—Interesting results in the use of silver for sterilization of potable water have been found by the Indian Tea Association. This process has been in use at 40 labor camps in India. No taint is imparted to the water. In this respect it is superior to chlorination and continual tests show satisfactory bacterial control. 838

POLYTHENE—Polythene plastic applied by the flame-spraying of metals method is tough and highly impermeable, and when applied over metal surfaces provides a high degree of protection against brines, chemicals, and other corrosive agents. 839

PRESERVATION OF DESICCATED BLOOD-GROUPING SERA—The preservation of desiccated blood grouping sera has been effected by diluting with such dried powdered substances as sucrose, dextrose, sodium chloride, or other non-hygroscopic salts which do not affect agglutination. 840

RESINOIDS—Natural extractions such as resinoids from storax, Peru balsam, benzoin and oakmoss are necessary as fixatives and aromatics in the use of lavender odors in all powders for the cosmetic industry. 841

CHEMICAL GERMICIDES FOR RINSING DISHES—A laboratory method for the evaluation of the efficiency of chemical germicides used for rinsing hand-washed dishes is in process of development. After sufficient progress has been made with this method, it is hoped to extend the project to the field of machine-washed dishes. 842

REPELS JAPANESE BEETLES—A satisfactory repellent for Japanese beetles consists of Bordeaux mixture (4-4-50) with lead arsenate. 843

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

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Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS • PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES • STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

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Gum, kauri, No. 2, superior, same basis..lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis..lb. .23 - —
x, same basis..lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis..lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis..lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis..lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis..lb. .18 - —
chips, pale, same basis..lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis..lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis..lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis..lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis..lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis..lb. .20 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis..lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis..lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis..lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis..lb. .96 - —
5x, same basis..lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls..lb. .65 - .70
Mastic, cs..lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs..lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, sittings, cs..lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs..lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, Yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs..lb. .99½- —
Scammony, cs..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs..lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs..lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered..lb. .07¼- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
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Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va..ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs..lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
No. 4..lb. .26 - —
No. 5..lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2..lb. .12½- —
No. 3..lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works..lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls..lb. .80 - .90
Henna leaves, bls..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —

Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots..lb. .35 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3..gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3..gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3..gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .65 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls..lb. .10½- .13
Hydrangea root, bls..lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots..oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots..oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., 2lb., cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16¾
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. 4.00 - —

Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz. 50.00 - 70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 16.00 - 20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.00 - 20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 16.00 - 20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N. F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 23.00 - 24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[5] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. lb. .03½- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld..lb. .04 - .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06¼- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Iron citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms..lb. .70 - .75
l.c.l.....lb. .84 - .87
powd., cns.....lb.
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .53
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black, Iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms..lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - .45
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .75 - .80

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks. gal. .04½- .04¾
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w. tank... gal. .071 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04¼- .04½
Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks. gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0765
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0775- .0895
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,8] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .15 22½- —
Chicago.....lb. .1455- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .25 - .26
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17½- .18½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, standard, cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20¼
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .26½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev. N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .35 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinate, precip., 23.3% Pb., 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., 50-gal. dms. lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms., lb. .06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
dlvd., other points..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .40¾- .59
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .45
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa...ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —

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FAMOUS PHARMACEUTICALS

SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
(and Sodium Salt)
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Sulfamerazine (and Sodium Salt)

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Calcium Pantothenate

Choline Chloride

Choline Dihydrogen Citrate

Cinchophen N.F. (and Sodium Salt)

Neocinchophen U.S.P.

Glutamic Acid Hydrochloride

Mandelic Acid U.S.P. (and Calcium Salt)

Menadione U.S.P.

Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder or Crystals)

Nicotinamide U.S.P.

Saligenin

Phenothiazine N.F. (for Veterinary Use)

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ARMY E NAVY

[1] Carload prices are for 36,000 lbs. or more.
[2] Carload prices are for 30,000 lbs. or more.
[3] Carload prices are for 24,000 lbs. or more.
[4] Carload prices are for 20,000 lbs. or more.
[5] Carload prices are for 10,000 lbs. or more.
[6] Carload prices are for 8,000 lbs. or more.
[7] Carload prices are for 6,000 lbs. or more.
[8] Carload prices are for 4,000 lbs. or more.

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.,
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal...ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. .650 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton 9.00 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b.
Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —

spray, paper bgs., f.o.b., Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —

Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N (See Ammonia, Nitrate, Limestone).

Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 8.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, sulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.43.00 - —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF., 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works..lb. .50 - —

Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kgs.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
kgs.....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls.....lb. .08½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —

Magnesia carbonate, USP, Zone 1, l.c.l., bgs..lb. .09 - —
bbls.....lb. .09½- —
kgs.....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls.....lb. .06½- —
kgs.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs.....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .68 - .69
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesia trisilicate, dms.. 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride[6] drs., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —

Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½ —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn. 50-gal. dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —

Manganese sulphate, fert. 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., l.c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account..ton.65.00 -68.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls....lb. .29 - .30
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .45 - .46
Chilean, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.13.00 -13.25
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10% tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
50%, pails.....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.17
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs.lb. 4.10 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.20 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).

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SEA WATER

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MARINE MAGNESIUM PRODUCTS CORPORATION

A dependable source of supply for

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HYDROXIDES • OXIDES

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Mercury, oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide)
yellow, NF VI, flb. dms..lb. 2.64 - 2.66
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms. .....lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,8,9] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .33 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Methanol, synth, tanks, 4, frt. alld..gal. .29 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .0722- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —

Methyl acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l.. same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .84½- —
Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —

Methyl acetone, synth, tanks, Zone 1..gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, hots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl. mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
tech., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- .24½
Oleate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .28
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .69 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —
Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B., Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I. and Vt.
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —

F. W. BERK & CO., INC.
proudly
announces
ARMY
E
NAVY
IT'S APPOINTMENT AS A
TWO STAR
SUPPLIER TO OUR
ARMED FORCES
Thanks, Uncle Sam. We're mighty glad you feel we are doing our bit. We originally won the "E" flag by breaking every record we ourselves had set . . . and now, that extra star tells us we've continued to maintain the pace! We're going to do our best to continue to deserve those extra stars, not only in wartime production, but in post-war production as well.
American industry, like Uncle Sam, will find we can serve it equally well, both in furnishing the finest products in our field and the best of technical collaboration.
• PRIME VIRGIN MERCURY
• REDISTILLED MERCURY
• CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE
• WILSON'S MIXTURE BLUE
• MERCURY OXIDES (Yellow and Red)
• MERCURIC IODIDE RED
• MERCURIC NITRATE
• PHENYL MERCURY COMPOUNDS
• WHITE PRECIPITATE
• MERCURY CYANIDE
• CALOMEL
WOOD-RIDGE, NEW JERSEY • NEW YORK • SAN FRANCISCO

Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.60 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs...oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lL. .12 - .15
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 4.15 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16 - .16½
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .13 - .13½
Myrobalans,[4] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance $1. Any difference for buyers' account..ton.60.00 -63.00
crushed, same basis.....ton.71.00 -75.00
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.51.00 -54.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis...lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis..lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,5] carbonate, bbls....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs., works, frt. prepaid..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .1015- —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Niketham ide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol in manufacture is charged extra. A used Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., grinding, bgs., lb. .45 - .46
100's, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots.....lb.140.00 -150.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel. cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers..lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns...lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.30 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns. lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.75 -12.00
rectified, cns.....lb.13.25 -14.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.19.00 -21.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, l.c..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15⅝- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .12¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .12½
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- .13¾
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .90 - .95
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms. .....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfouxdland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tankcar .....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.30 - 2.40
Coriander, bots. .....lb.28.00 -36.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E. lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. .....lb.12.60 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots. .....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.12.00 -13.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.11.00 -12.00
Russian, cns. .....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.50
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .96 - 1.00
Lard,[6] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls. .....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. .....lb. No prices.
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. .....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lbs. 1.50 - 1.60
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470

HELPING OUR CUSTOMERS WITH NEW DISCOVERIES!

KELLIN . . . ESSKOL . . . KELAPOL . . . SYNTHENOL

. . . Names such as these . . . unheard of a few years ago—are now important. They represent some of the new things that Kellogg laboratories have been able to do with synthetic chemistry to make new and original paint vehicles.

In war-time their most important application has been to replace natural and refined oils that have gone from the market, because of enemy action or to serve a greater military need. Nevertheless they are not "substitutes" in the sense that they will be abandoned when consumers again have a free choice.

On the contrary these new Kellogg oils are a permanent step forward in the work that Kellogg Research Laboratories have been doing, based on over a century of experience—improving products of nature by chemical discovery and experiment to fit better into the exacting uses of industry.

KELLOGG'S THE TEST TELLS 1894

SPENCER KELLOGG—"the first name in Vegetable Oils"

SPENCER KELLOGG
AND SONS, INC.
SPECIAL OILS DEPT. BUFFALO 5, N.Y.
Leading Processors of Oil-Bearing Seeds with 9 Mills and 25 Branch Offices . . . Warehouse Stocks in all Principal Cities.

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[6] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15° c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.... .....lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l...lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- .20
tankcars .....lb. .18½- .18¾
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —

Oil, olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., ⅛%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers..lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .03½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar....lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks.....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks

Oil, petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Pine,[1,6] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., dlvd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans. lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1] dist., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .66¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —

Oil, shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works..gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1336
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd E..lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns, dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower, refined,[6] tanks...lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tankcars .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.30.00 -35.00
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms. extra, c.l..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 bls., dms., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron dms., 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 9.50 -10.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Persian,[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .10¼- .11
sweet, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .09½- .10
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.6° C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls..lb. .23 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

★ CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR — FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

★ AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure — **Oil of Pine Needles American**

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

★ INDOL

U. S. A. MANUFACTURED AND READILY AVAILABLE

Its great power makes it extremely economical to use, not only in the manufacture of Jasmin Odors but in many other Floral Compositions as well.

★ ALDEHYDES

ALDEHYDE C-8 — ALDEHYDE C-10 — ALDEHYDE 12-M
ALDEHYDE C-16 — ALDEHYDE C-18

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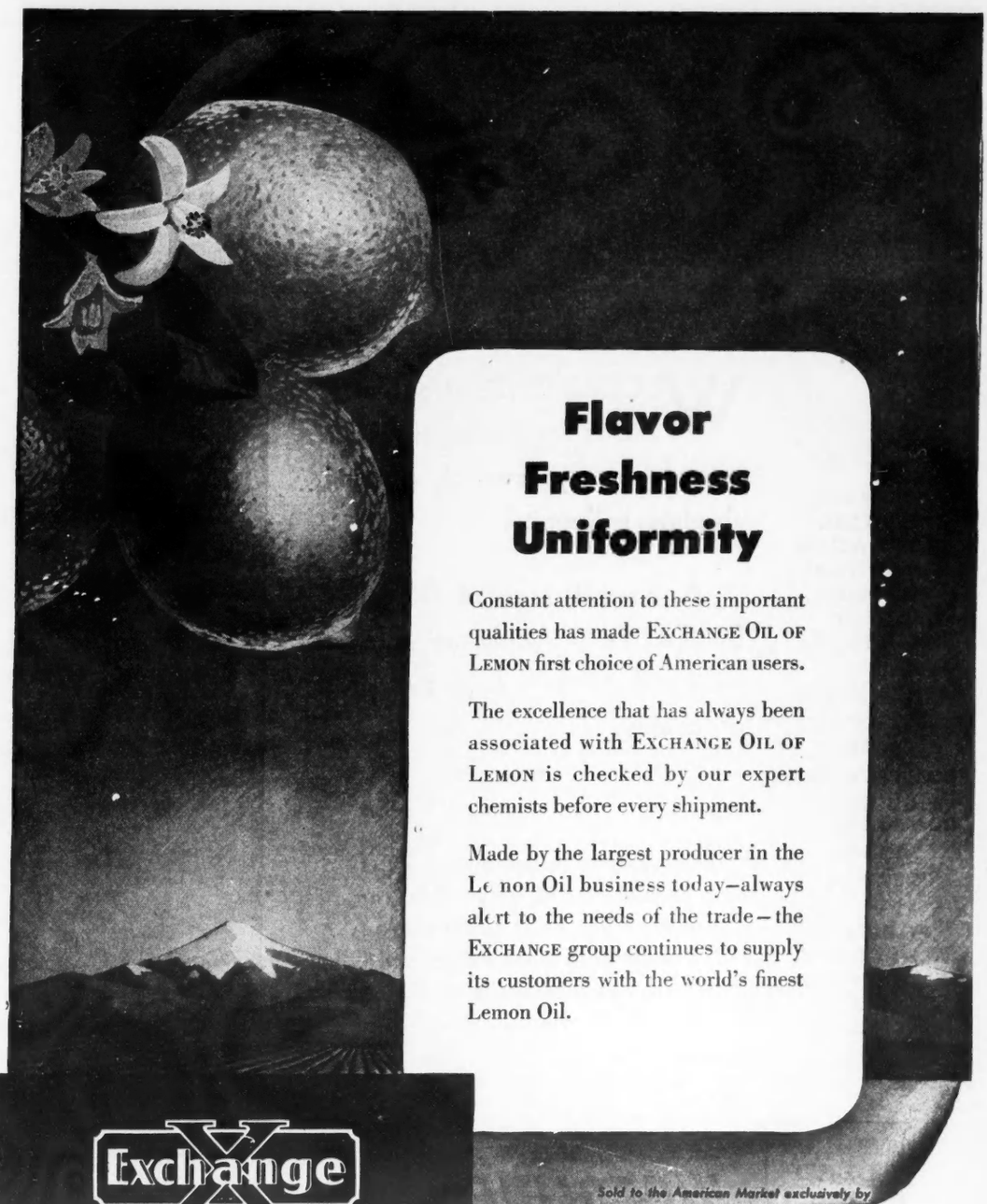
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs...lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .39 - .40
good, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .48½- .49
fair, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
good, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks...lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0620- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis. lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis. lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,5] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .28
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .16 - .20
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units. 2.40 - 2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.50 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb .10 - —
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1050- —
4 to 24 bgs.....lb. .1100- —
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs..lb. .31 - .31⅛
sports, old crop, bgs....lb. .43 - .44
Congo, bgs.....lb. .25 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .43 - .44
longs, old crop, bgs....lb. No stocks
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .23 Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½ Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs...lb. No stocks
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07 - —
snow, c.l., dms.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¾- —
soft, c.l., dms.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois.....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas.....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas.....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania.....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.86
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West.....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle.....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming.....bbl. 1.12 - —
Petroleum, ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .55 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.10 - —
light.....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel.....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .08½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16.....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1.gal. .07 - .07⅝
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .06⅞- .07⅝
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07⅝
bunker C, Baltimore, Md..bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass.....bbl. 1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.60 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.80 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refinery, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, gal. .07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks..gal. .07⅞- .07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks.. gal. .10¼- —
198-200 b.r., tanks...gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...lb. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y.gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore.....gal. .12 - .14
Boston.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1630- —
Buffalo.....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago.....gal. .13½- —
Detroit.....gal. .1580- —
Hartford.....gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.).....gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.)....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .129 - —
Providence.....gal. .13 - —
Rochester.....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse.....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport.....gal. .1730- —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .13 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.. gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagons, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago.....gal. .1380- —
Detroit.....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee.....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis.....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia.....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —



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Uniformity

Constant attention to these important qualities has made EXCHANGE OIL OF LEMON first choice of American users.

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Petroleum solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,3] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10⅝
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08⅝- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., 72%-70% b.p.l., 51½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 4.65 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[3] red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[3] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[3] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[3] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[3] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[3] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinetar, retort, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .35¾- —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polyamynaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[3] USP, solut., chys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[3] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09⅝- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l. works..lb. .06½- —
dms l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06⅝- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
47% basis, dms.....lb. .08⅛- .08½
tanks .....lb. .02⅞- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[3] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[3] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38⅛
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[3] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[3] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[3] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[3] future shipt., subject to safe arrival.unit-ton. .53¾- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter). *H*
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[3] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[3] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[3] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks. Group 3..gal. .03⅜- —
Propyleneglycol,[3] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb .65 - .66

If "Uniformity" is Essential to Your Product--the Answer is *WECOLINE*

WECOLINE Distilled Fatty Acids are processed under strict laboratory control, assuring absolute uniformity.

As a result, users of Wecoline Distilled Fatty Acids are able to meet and maintain rigid standards of quality.

•

Our trained Laboratory Staff is available at any time for the development of Distilled Fatty Acids to meet your specific requirements

WECOLINE DISTILLED FATTY ACIDS SERVE THESE AND MANY OTHER INDUSTRIES:

ALKYD RESIN
COSMETIC
SOAP
DRY CLEANING
RUBBER COMPOUNDING
TANNING
TEXTILE

WECOLINE ALSO COVERS A WIDE FIELD OF SPECIAL TECHNICAL USES

THEY LEAD the FIELD

WECOLINE
Distilled Fatty Acids

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO
FACTORY AND LABORATORIES: BOONTON, N. J.

Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0¼, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots..lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi, ton lots..lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, de-waxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2[c] ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. long tons. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $3.75 per ton..lb. .04⅞- .05½
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05⅜- .05⅝
dissolved, 85% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04125- .0550
tanks, works.....lb. .03625- .0450
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0825- .0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net). flask.135.00 -137.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

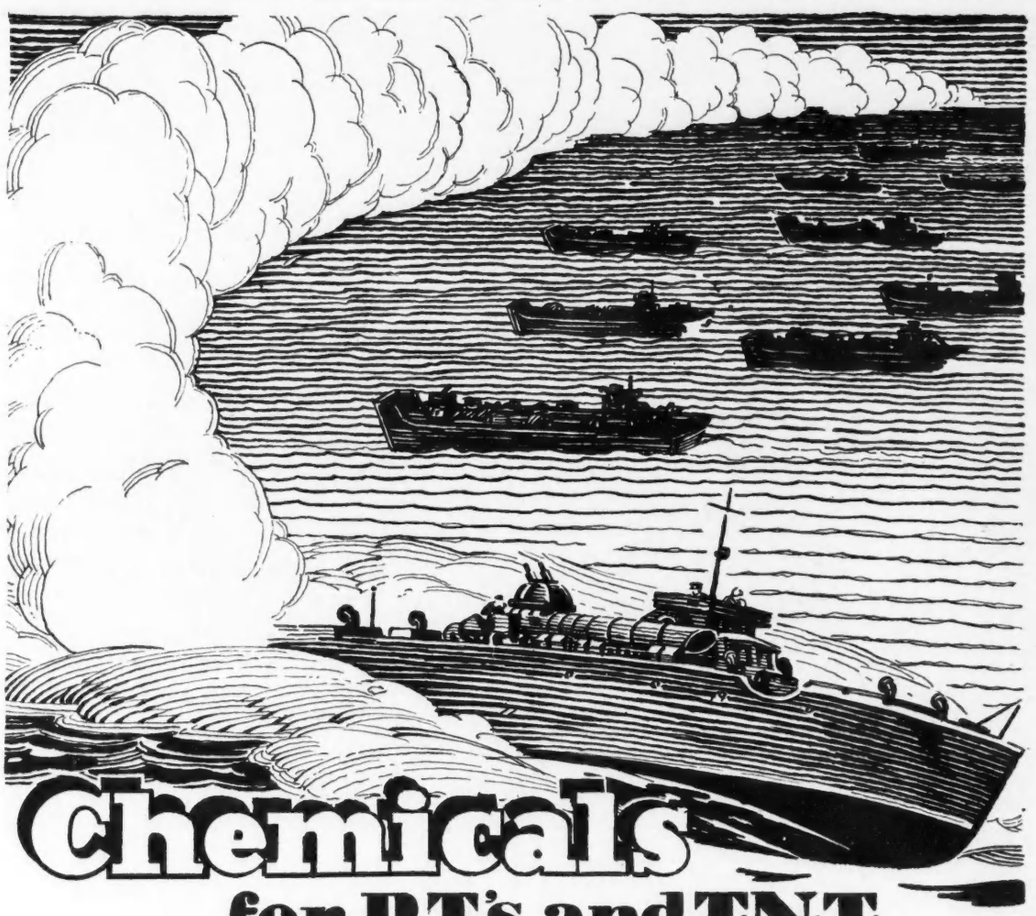
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).

Red, carmine, 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¼
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithotoner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.32 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Red, phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
lake, alizarin, kgs., works, lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04⅝- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02⅝- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.47 - 2.49
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
powd., bbls.....lb. .80 - .85
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams.kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Rosin, gum[1]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.13 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1] dms., c.l..100 lbs. 4.32½- 4.35
l.c.l.....lb. 4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works.lb.10.90 - —
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 - .35
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,.00 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Spanish, tins.....lb.42.00 Nom.
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sage,[1] Calif., French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .80 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast lb. .45 - .48
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
fair, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .17¾- .18¼



Chemicals for PT's and T·N·T·

Today, Industrial Chemicals manufactured by Stauffer are being consumed in large quantities by many war industries—basic chemicals that are indispensable to wartime America.

Tomorrow, when we return to normal production, Stauffer is ready for new assignments—prepared to meet the changed peacetime requirements of industry.

Yes, Stauffer's new and expanded facilities will have readily available its long list of chemicals and of the same high quality that has been produced for nearly sixty years.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

*Aluminum Sulphate	Caustic Soda	Nitric Acid	Sulphur Chloride
Borax	Citric Acid	Silicon Tetrachloride	*Superphosphate
Boric Acid	*Copperas	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartar Emetic
Carbon Bisulphide	Cream of Tartar	Stripper, Textile	Tartaric Acid
Carbon Tetrachloride	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphur	Titanium Tetrachloride
	Muriatic Acid	Sulphuric Acid	

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Orlando, Fla.
555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., fran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.....lb. .82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs, 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —

Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[2] bonedry, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100...lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —

Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —

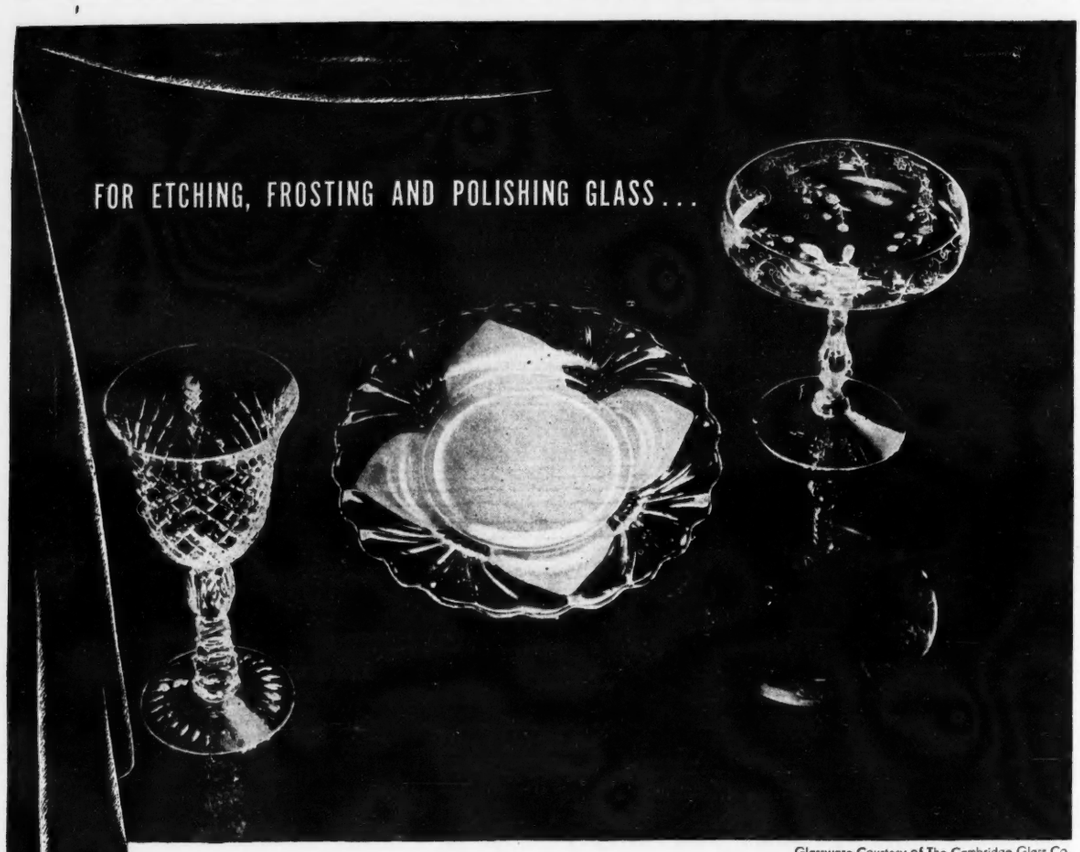
Silica, hard-quartz, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[4] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°. Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd. bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅞- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —



Glassware Courtesy of The Cambridge Glass Co.

PENN SALT HYDROFLUORIC ACID

cleaning stainless steel... processes requiring it as a catalyst...frosting electric light bulbs...as an aid in straw bleaching processes...and many other manufacturing purposes.

• This high grade Hydrofluoric Acid, preferred for many industrial uses, will satisfy your most exacting requirements. It can be supplied domestic users in the usual commercial strengths and in the form of Anhydrous HF.

Hydrofluoric Acid strengths up to and including 60% are shipped in rubber drums . . . strengths from 60 to 80% in steel drums. Anhydrous HF is shipped in cylinders and tank cars.

First Commercial Anhydrous HF was produced at our Easton, Pa., works. Now, with production facilities greatly expanded, we can supply Anhydrous HF in sufficient quantity for the new catalytic alkylation process of making 100 octane gasoline and various other catalytic requirements.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals

1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Cincinnati • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

★ ★

Soda fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95% bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., cl., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., wks....lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
cryst., bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Soda sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
Solvent naphtha, high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works.lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55

Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .16 - .17
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lo. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10

Styrchnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs., oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms., lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-ob. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamid, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmetnane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30

fightin LEATHER

In every battle area and on the home front too, America's fighting men are wearing chrome-tanned shoes, made of leather that is soft, comfortable and long-lasting. Very large amounts of chromium chemicals are required for the tanning of leather. Not only does chrome tanning produce superior-wearing and more flexible leather than the old tanning methods, but the chrome tanning process is very much faster, which is particularly important to the war effort. Many of the country's foremost tanners know "Mutual" Bichromates to be the best obtainable. Their knowledge of skins and tanning, coupled with the use of the best materials for their treatment, minimizes manufacturing difficulties.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH • CHROMIC ACID • BICHROMATE OF SODA

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA · MUTUAL · NEW YORK, N.Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 25c. higher.
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l. works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works. lb. .18 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton. Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

Superphosphate, triple 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Sweet basil, bls., f.o.b. Calif..lb. .95 - .97

T

Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -42.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works. ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Talc, dom., fibrous, fine, Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.. ...ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Tankage, fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,6] Brasil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil,[4,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd., dlvd. N. Y.....ton.120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpineglycol ether, dms, (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .90 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, [1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs, works....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Tolidine base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .26 - —
West. Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34¼- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West. Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld...lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4 ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls...lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,6] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, f.o.b. New Orleans, bls..lb. .09½- .10
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .87 - .87½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65½- .76
tanks .....gal. .87½- .62½
wood, d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium[6] oxide, black bgs....lb. 2.65 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -80.00
import. cure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports, ton.57.40 - —

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Inventory on your own premises can be used as a basis for bank credit. Douglas-Guardian Field Warehousing immediately converts drugs or chemicals in your possession—(raw material or finished merchandise)—into collateral that is good for a bank loan.

You can readily see the advantages of having your inventory right on your own property—yet almost as liquid, for credit purposes, as listed securities.

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PORTLAND, ORE. • ROCHESTER, N.Y. • SPRINGFIELD, MASS. • PHILADELPHIA • TAMPA, FLA. • SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.89.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3 ton.112.80- —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —

C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 1.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
whole, tins.....lb.11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .26
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Vinyl acetate,[6] cnys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (See Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattlebark,[1] E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account...ton.53.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account..ton.53.00 - —
extract[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05¼- .06¼
tanks.....lb. .04¾- .06¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0572- .0597
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, lb. .05595- .05845
Wax, Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton.....lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs.....lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
disc., bgs., tons.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58¼
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60¼
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton..lb. .34½- .35
smaller lots.....lb. .35½- .44¼
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¾- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83¼
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .36 - .37
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .38
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[3] new'd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.24 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 90¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .30 - .50

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus., dms, returns, works..gal. .23 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
Xylol, 10°, dms., return, works, gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .39 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
5°, dms, return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., Nc. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, C.P., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —

Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Yellow chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .03 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 2.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.15 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0545- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0565- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[4] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —

—*Continued on page 46*

and now vitamin C is OFF allocation

GOOD NEWS INDEED!

¶ Vitamin C has joined B_1 and B_2. All three are now OFF allocation entirely.

¶ This means there are no longer any restrictions on use or delivery of thiamine hydrochloride, riboflavin or ascorbic acid.

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"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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William O. Allison
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Men Must Be Allocated

Guess—try—change your mind—and guess again: that is the way a representative form of government must endeavor to deal with exigencies. And the greatest of these is waging war.

Those who a few months ago were surest in their predictions that the war in Europe was in its last weeks are now among the loudest critics of "Washington" for failing to guess right on the need for troops, munitions, and supplies. And once again the War Production Board backtracks from the outflung sorties into civilian production, into which it was plunged by the pressure of plaints and politics looking in the wrong direction. A WPB inside order has frozen the use of critical materials in production for civilian use. Some cutbacks of such production also are to be applied.

The War Production Board takes this step backward, not so much because critical materials have become less adequate to increasing war needs as because every possible effort must be made by all wartime control agencies to provide manpower for war production. The WPB order is needed because the War Manpower Commission cannot go far enough in that direction; it does not have commensurate powers of allocation. Its powers, in fact, are not adequate to its job.

Business has done a very good job of war production. It is still doing a very good job. But, there is just enough of business not now or heretofore having a hand in that job, so that the job as a whole, good as it is, is not good enough. The blame lies with that small percentage of ownership, management, and labor which never has got into step with the war program of the nation. But, the blame is laid upon business as a whole. That, of course, is customary. The sad part is that, in this instance, business as a whole is not in position to do much, if anything, to wipe off the blot.

It is true that many of the enterprises which are merely interested in making money, not in making munitions, are not equipped to do warwork. Their management, sometimes their owners, and often their labor are averse to letting go for the duration and going to work elsewhere. They think most, if not only, of their own present and future welfare; they do not, as the chairman of the senate war investigating committee puts it, "consider the men in the foxholes, who may have no future at all."

It is disturbing to think of having to get along without a primary war contract, but there are men back from the war, who must get along without legs or arms. It is distressing to see the public ready to pay treble for some gadget which cannot be made because materials are cut off, but among those returned are soldiers who will never see anything again. Eighteen-year-old boys are replacing the dead and the maimed at the front. And the war has many more months to go—too many if the productive utilization of manpower continues a matter of guess or choose.

—O-P-D—

Military Training a 'Must'

The recent reverses of the United States armed forces along the Belgo-German border focus attention on the proposal that this country adopt a system of compulsory military training for its youth. The logical belief that the Germans will long after their defeat in open battle carry on guerilla and other underground warfare indicates that the current system of selective service will be necessary for more than another year. The fact that Germany has finally got around to a purpose of attempted defeat of American forces in particular will doubtless demonstrate to a substantial degree that this country has not adequately prepared for its part in the war. Replacement of man losses on the Western front is already cutting into the youth of the nation. And these losses are not diminishing.

This war is not going to work a fundamental change in human nature. It will not be the last international war, and there doubtless will be succeeding global wars as long as there is a populated globe. In the current global war, as in that of the preceding generation, the aggressor nations miscalculated the attitude and the aptitude of the United States with reference to war. It is to be expected that the last-ditch effort to make this country pay dearly in men for the victory which eventually will be its, will have in it all that the enemy can provide. And it must be expected that, when the next global war is launched, without warning or any of the customary formalities, the first blows will be aimed at putting the United States out of the running, giving it no chance to spend a year and more in getting ready to fight.

There can be no assurance of future peace except the ability to keep all peace-disturbers subdued. There can be no guaranty of freedom from fear other than strength of preparedness adequate to anything that might be expected to frighten. It does not follow that this means fearfulness for all other peoples: the purpose of the strong honest man is to defend, not to attack. Strength in itself does not make a man or a nation a bully; the reverse is the fact.

Military training is good for all men individually; it is good for them as social groups. The United States would be benefited variously by adoption of a properly designed system of universal training. But, it must be properly planned and, particularly, properly purposed. This does not mean that such training presents a probability of the nation's adopting a chip-on-shoulder attitude toward the rest of the world. The desirability of a proper purpose lies in the necessity of keeping out of any youth-training system the rather dubious and obviously useless objectives characteristic of what are popularly known as youth movements.

It is not necessary that a system of military training be exclusively military. There is room and there is necessity for the inclusion of proper cultural and technical instruction. The result would be a well-rounded, useful citizen, able to keep the country going well in time of peace and to keep it out of trouble when peace is threatened.

A proper system of universal military training is absolutely essential to the future welfare of the United States. This is clear today. The picture may change soon or later, but the fact will remain, hard and inescapable.

—O-P-D—

It's Restraint of Trade

Some angles of the antitrust philosophy of the Department of Justice have an appearance of universal calamity. As with those once-popular pictures of the Western gunman, wherever one stands, the finger of suspicion points him squarely in the eye. The premise seems to be that, when a company does not make every product for which it has know-how or equipment, the reason is some agreement with somebody, which is violative of some prohibition of the Sherman act or its companions in the restrictive regulation of trade.

Those who talk so proudly and so enthusiastically about the wonderful dingbats and devices with which scientific discovery and technologic adaptation will bless the postwar world, would better hold their tongues. He who does not apply himself to the producing and providing of these things of which he speaks so glowingly, certainly will be haled into court as a felonious restrainer of trade. It will make no difference whether the only trade he restrains is his own, or that the only agreement he has in the matter is his conviction that the market is already oversupplied by more alert possessors of the same knowledge and equipment. He is strangling competition, because he refuses to compete. And that is against the law.

The man who is to read a paper at a scientific or technical meeting would better get the advice of competent counsel as to just what he should not say. Whatever he says may be used against him: he may even be forced into a consent decree because the antitrust prober can't make out what he did say, thus refusing to compete.

This thing is getting uncomfortably close to home. It must be admitted that the *OPD* organization could publish anthologies of unprinted poems. It does not. There are hundreds of poets who are denied competitive status because their works do not see the light of print. The syllogistic sequence is plain evidence of guilt. Competition is strangled; trade is pushed out of the picture. This thing has no end of direful possibilities. It—wait a minute: too much has already been said. Draw up the decree.

OPD—12-25-1944

CITRIC ACID

Announcement

Chas. Pfizer & Co., as the largest producers of Citric Acid and Citrates in the world, wish to now assure the consumers in the United States that this company will make no advance in their present prices for these products for at least one year from October 1st 1939.

•

CHAS. **PFIZER** & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists

81 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK 444 W. GRAND AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

1849 – IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO WANT QUALITY – 1939

ABOVE IS A REPRODUCTION OF AN "AD" WHICH APPEARED IN THE TRADE PAPERS IN OCTOBER, 1939 –

OUR PRICE FOR CITRIC ACID TODAY
IS THE SAME AS IT WAS ON OCTOBER 1, 1939
YOU CAN DEPEND UPON

PFIZER POLICY **PFIZER QUALITY**

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 3

ments and adhesives, 80 percent, 4,851 pounds; cleaners and removers, 70 percent, 18,220 pounds. Due to the critical nature of this material the following civilian protective coating end uses were allowed in part:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories, 87,577 pounds: industrial machinery equipment, tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment; printing inks, printing and publishing and engraving accessories, 78,139 pounds; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 60,457 pounds; women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases and covers, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicles), case cloth for safety, scientific precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 19,943 pounds; laundry equipment and accessories, refrigeration and coolers, hardware, locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 47,059 pounds. No other civilian uses were allowed.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary—Because of the critical nature of secondary butyl alcohol for protective coatings, the following civilian end uses were allocated in full only:—Arms, weapons, ammunition, aircraft, electrical and communication equipment, containers, packages and accessories.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary—All civilian requests were granted in full in December.

Caffeine—Allocated in full for medicinal use; requests granted in part for beverage use, allocated partly from domestic production and partly from stocks of imported material.

Calcium Carbide—All requests of calcium carbide allocated in full for the month of December.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Data not available at this time.

Cellulose Acetate Flake—Requests for cellulose acetate flake to be used in the manufacture of yarn and staple fiber were allocated in full, without regard to availability of acetic anhydride. Photographic film allocation was in accordance with Limitation Order L-233. General civilian allocation under paragraph (f) was made, using production capacity as a basis.

Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Flake—Some flake will reach civilian uses, indirectly subject to provisions of L-233 on photographic film.

Allocation to general civilian use was made under Paragraph (f) and was based on capacity of flake manufacturing facilities.

Cellulose Acetate Propionate Flake—Some flake will reach civilian uses, indirectly subject to provisions of L-233 on photographic film.

Allocation to general civilian use was made under Paragraph (f) and was based on capacity of flake manufacturing facilities.

Cellulose Ester Sheets, Rods, Tubes and Molding Powder—Cellulose Acetate and Cellulose Acetate Butyrate Molding Powder: 4,647,200 pounds allocated for miscellaneous civilian uses for release without further restriction pursuant to Paragraph (f) of Order M-300. 105,192 pounds of excess molding powder was included in the above figure.

Cellulose Acetate Sheeting: Allocated to civilian end use as follows:—Electric insulation, 84 percent; identification badges, 18 percent; war-plant pass covers, blueprint holders and shop travelers' industrial safety goggles, 100 percent; general civilian under Paragraph (f) of M-300, 70 percent. A quantity of reject and scrap material has been allowed for end uses with essentiality below the pattern for first-grade material.

Allocation to "General Civilian" was made without consideration of suppliers' ability to obtain suitable raw materials.

20,000 pounds included under Paragraph (f) was designated specifically for the three above indicated uses.

Direct denials, rather than inclusion under Paragraph (f) were necessary where capacity was not adequate to take care of civilian uses.

Charcoal—A normal production is predicted for December, which will be sufficient to supply the entire requirements of essential industries, in addition to providing for the increased demands of the alloy industry. Consequently, after allocating 500 tons of charcoal, lump and briquets, to the tobacco curing industry for stockpiling for the season of 1945, the tonnage available for civilian use will be considerably less than in previous months.

Chemical Cotton Pulp—All civilian requests were met in full except where inventory positions permitted a reduction in allocation. The chemical cotton pulp situation continues to be very tight.

Chlorate Chemicals—Quarterly allocation. Reported in October.

Calcium Hypochlorite, High Test—All requests for allocations of high-test calcium hypochlorite during the month of December were granted in full except laundry purposes, which received about 35-40 percent of the amount requested.

Chlorine—Quarterly allocation. Reported in October.

PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
FINE CHEMICALS

★

a-Monobromoisovalerylurea, N.N.R.
(BROMURAL)

Benzo Naphthol, N.N.R.

Iso-Valeric Acid

Phenetsal (Salophen)

Ammonium Valerate

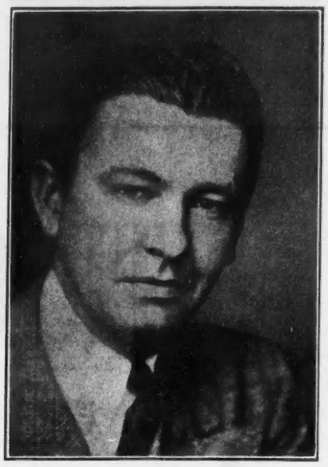
Lactic Acid, 85%, U.S.P.

Pulverized Iron

★

MILLMASTER
CHEMICAL COMPANY
551 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Joins Goodrich Co.



Robert P. Kenney, chief of the vinyl resins unit of the chemicals bureau of the War Production Board, has been named manager of international service of the Chemical Division of the B. F. Goodrich Company. With headquarters at the division's main offices in Cleveland, Mr. Kenney assumed his new duties December 1.

Chrome Chemicals—Data not available at this time.

Chrome Pigments—Allocations of Class B pigments, which include chromium oxide green and zinc chromate, were made only to those essential military uses specifying the use of these pigments and where adequate substitutes were not available. Sufficient Class A pigments were available to most quota orders and exempt orders as defined in M-370, but no additional quantities were allowed for extra quota C Class A request. There is no anticipation that restrictions will be eased to any degree during the first quarter of 1945.

Cinchona Alkaloids—Requests were granted on the following basis:—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty day supply was released for use in treating cardiac disorders. Small amounts of quinidine alkaloid were released to four firms for use in conducting research on the synthesis of quinidine from natural quinine. Totaquine: Medicinal only (antimalarial). Requests were granted 100 percent for both dosage forms and compounds. Quinine: Requests for use in ampul medication in the treatment of malaria were granted 100 percent. Requests for quinine alkaloid for use in experimental research on the production of quinidine from natural quinine, were approved. Cinchonine: Small amounts were released for industrial use as laboratory agent in tungsten analysis.

Citric Acid—Quarterly allocation. Data not available at this time. Will be reported later.

Coaltar—Permission granted for use of crude coaltar (under Order M-297) as substitute for fuel oil where the latter is not available; where relief is required for disposition of tar; and where crude tar is essential for specific purposes.

Copper Chemicals—Quarterly allocation. Data not available at this time. Will be reported later.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid—Allocations for the month of December are as follows—(adjustments made for inventories; other variations due to specific grades involved.): Ortho Cresol (domestic): Allocated for plastics; agricultural insecticides. Denied for coumarin manufacture. Domestic Meta Para Cresol and Cresylic Acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation; plastics, 67 percent; medicinals; preservatives; miscellaneous uses. Denied for textile agents; cleaning compounds; U.S.P. cresol and cresylic disinfectants; carbon remover; and all other civilian uses. Imported Meta Para Cresol and Cresylic Acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate; plastics; carbon remover, 559,000 pounds; disinfectants, 148,000 pounds; textile agents, 100 percent; miscellaneous uses, 100 percent. Petroleum Cresylic Acid: Allocated for tricresyl phosphate; ore flotation; plastics; carbon remover, 229,000 pounds; disinfectants, 223,000 pounds; miscellaneous uses, 84,000 pounds.

Diacetone—Requests for diacetone for brake fluids, plastics, shoe adhesives and textiles for December were allocated in full; lacquers and thinners, 19 percent, 28,293 pounds. Dichlorstyrene: No allocation for non-military uses.

Dipentine—Requests for civilian end uses for December were granted 100 percent.

Diphenylamine—For the month of December diphenylamine was allowed in full for explosives, synthetic rubber and phenothiazine. Because the requests for diphenylamine to be used in the manufacture of phenothiazine were considerably lower than expected, it will not be necessary to have a capacity production of diphenylamine in December.

Emitine—Granted 100 percent for medicinal use only.

Ethyl Acetate (for protective coatings)—The following civilian end uses were allowed in full:—Aircraft, electrical and communication equipment and containers, packages and accessories, 351,690 pounds; industrial machinery, equipment and tools, health, safety and scientific equipment, printing, printing inks, publishing and engraving accessories and photographic material and equipment, 592,871 pounds; public transportation, ambulances and new trucks, 206,447 pounds; women's and infants' sanitary wear, non-allergic pillow cases, surgical adhesive tape and plasters, baby carriage cloth, upholstery (vehicle), case cloth for scientific, safety, precision and optical instrument cases, shoes and transmission belting, 722,224 pounds; laundry equipment, refrigerators and coolers, hardware and locks, heating equipment, plumbing, baby carriages, clocks, buttons and buckles, map and chart covers and holders, 130,232 pounds; all other civilian end uses were denied. Raw materials were allowed 100 percent: acetic acid concentrates, 63,000 pounds; ethyl acetate aceto, 607,000 pounds; cellulose acetate plastics, 392,460 pounds; cements and adhesives, 137,854 pounds; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 418,900 pounds; denaturants, 337,820 pounds; research and laboratory, 2,330 pounds; resin solutions (fabrics), 16,356 pounds; cleaning solvents, 29,343 pounds; smokeless powder, 60,000 pounds; food flavoring, 3,200 pounds; chemicals for fabric, 5,000 pounds; small orders, 500,000 pounds.

Ethyl Alcohol—Quarterly allocation reported in October.

Ethyl Cellulose—Allocated as follows:—(1) sterilizable adhesive bandages, 100 percent of request; (2) small quantities allowed for experimental and development in essential uses; (3) photo-stripping solution, 100 percent of previously established usage; (4) ceramic labeling compound, 100 percent of previously established usage; (5) special machine-applied label adhesive, 100 percent of request.

Formaldehyde — Allocated for December for civilian use in the following amounts:—Textiles, 64 percent; rubber chemicals, 59 percent; leather, 76 percent; dyes and intermediates, 73 percent; embalming fluid, 100 percent; disinfectants and germicides, 85 percent; paper, 64 percent; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 71 percent; miscellaneous, 92 percent; photographic chemicals, 89 percent; miscellaneous resins, 98 percent; protective coatings, 78 percent; adhesives, 92 percent; research, 20 percent.

Furfural—All civilian requests were granted in full.

Gasoline Gum Inhibitors—Allocated 100 percent for the month of December.

Glycols — Ethyleneglycol: Civilian requests for the manufacture of antifreeze and cellophane were allowed according to previously arranged schedules. All other civilian requests were allowed in full. Mixed glycols: All civilian requests were allowed in full with the exception of the requests for the manufacture of antifreeze. This quota had been previously completed on the 1944 schedule. Triethyleneglycol: Civilian requests were granted in full with the exception of requests for chemical manufacture. This was cut 50 percent due to tank-car facilities arrangement.

Glycol Ethers—Monoethylether of ethyleneglycol: All civilian requests were cut approximately 50 percent with the exception of requests for the manufacture of cosmetics. Requests for cosmetics were cut 66 percent. Monomethylether of ethyleneglycol: All civilian requests were cut approximately 20 percent. Monobutylether of ethyleneglycol: All civilian requests were cut 66 percent. Monoethylether of diethyleneglycol: Civilian requests were granted in full after screening for inflation.

Hexohydric Alcohols—Technical-d-sorbitol: Civilian requests were granted in full with the exception of requests for the manufacture of "ascorbic acid." "Ascorbic acid" requests were allowed up to the maximum of the schedule set up by the Drug and Cosmetic Section. Mannitol: All civilian requests were allowed in full with the exception of civilian requests for the manufacture of "resins." These requests were cut 60 percent. Crystalline sorbitol: All civilian requests were granted in full.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Allocated 100 percent for essential civilian uses during December.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols—Capryl alcohol: All civilian requests were granted in full. N-Decanol, mixed alcohol, oleyl alcohol and N-Octanol: Due to the shortage of sodium, some requests were curtailed. Lauryl alcohol: Due to the extreme shortage of coconut oil, and the unavailability of sodium, only the most essential requests could be allowed. 2-ethyl hexanol: All civilian requests were denied.

Potash Carbonate Allocation Asked

In view of anticipated increased military requirements for potassium carbonate, the Potassium Carbonate Industry Advisory Committee recommended at a recent meeting that the War Production Board allocate the chemical. WPB officials said that inquiry would be made to learn if sources of potassium carbonate could be found in liberated areas which would ease export requirements.

In addition to military requirements for the production of explosives, potassium carbonate is used in the production of glass, rubber, pharmaceuticals, textiles, dyes, chocolate, metals and chemicals. The newly formed committee follows:—A. B. Chadwick, of the Solvay Sales Corporation, New York; S. W. Jacobs, of the Niagara Alkali Company, New York; and E. C. Speiden, of the Isco Chemical Division of the Innis, Speiden & Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Higher Aliphatic Alcohols—Capryl alconol: All civilian requests were granted in full. N-Decanol, Mixed Alcohol, Oleyl Alcohol and N-Octanol: due to the shortage of sodium, some requests were curtailed. Lauryl Alconol: Due to the extreme shortage of coconut oil, and the unavailability of sodium, only the most essential requests could be allowed. 2-Ethyl Hexanol: All civilian requests were denied.

Hydrofluoric Acid, Anhydrous—Production of anhydrous hydrofluoric acid continues at a rate of 2,500 to 2,600 tons per month. The full requirements of the aviation gasoline and secret military programs have been allocated for December and 834 tons anhydrous hydrofluoric acid is allocated for Freon 12.

Ipecac—Granted 100 percent for medicinal use only.

Isobutyl Alcohol—The following essential civilian requests were allowed in December: Hydraulic brake fluids, 30 percent; resins, 5 percent; cellophane, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 15 percent. All other civilian uses were denied.

Isopropyl Acetate—Requests for isopropyl acetate under Group E as defined in WPB-I-1943 were allowed in full. Requests for isopropyl acetate under groups F, G, H and I as defined in WPB-I-1943 were granted 50 percent. All other requests were allocated in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol, 99 Percent—The following requests for isopropyl alcohol, 99 percent grade, for December, 1944, were denied: Cosmetics, rubbing alcohol, non-essential technical coatings, window cleaner, transportation and furniture. Requests for small orders and essential civilian technical coatings were allocated 50 percent. All other requests were granted in full.

Isopropyl Alcohol 91 Percent—The following requests for isopropyl alcohol 91 percent grade were denied:—Cosmetics and window cleaner. A nominal amount of 91 percent isopropyl alcohol was allocated for rubbing alcohol requests. All other requests were granted in full.

Lactic Acid—With a cutback in the military requirements expected in January, it was possible to allocate 100 percent to all requests this month.

Maleic Anhydride—Allowed for the following end uses as shown below:—Abrasives, 100 percent, 410 pounds; experimental, 57.6 percent, 6,077 pounds; phthalic resins, 57.6 percent, 48,976 pounds; polyvinyl resins, 100 percent, 10,235 pounds; phenolic resins, 94.8 percent, 19,368 pounds; urea resins, 50 percent, 25 pounds; zinc chromate primers, 91 percent, 4,046 pounds; oil demulsifications, 100 percent, 2,100 pounds; oil additives, 89 percent, 4,200 pounds; paper sizings, 66.6 percent, 1,000 pounds; rubber, 100 percent, 1,404 pounds; substituted oils, 81.9 percent, 6,828 pounds; polyacrylic, 100 percent, 1,725 pounds; tanning agents, 89.6 percent, 11,200 pounds; wetting agents, 74.4 percent, 15,350 pounds; toluene purification, 100 percent, 1,125 pounds; maleic resins, 60.9 percent, 362,299 pounds; exports, 100 percent, 410 pounds.

Methanol, Wood—Requests for wood distilled denaturing grade, 95 to 97 percent for civilian use were granted in full. Requests for antifreeze granted in line with L-51 quotas.

Methanol, Synthetic—Civilian requests for synthetic methanol were allocated as follows:—Allocated in full for photographic products, drugs and pharmaceuticals and extraction and solvent uses; 60 percent of requests for dyes and dye intermediates were granted; requests for shellac and lacquer coatings were denied; 57,512 gallons were granted for protective coatings; 355,634 gallons were granted for all others. Requests for antifreeze granted in line with L-51 quotas.

Metallic Sodium—The supply situation on metallic sodium during the month of December continues to be tight. None of this chemical was allocated to menthol, synthetic perfumes, or certain miscellaneous civilian dyes and pharmaceuticals during the month of December. Other uses of metallic sodium were also cut, such as indigo, which received about 40 percent of the amount requested, and sodium peroxide received about 25 percent of the amount requested. It was further necessary to cut the usage on certain pharmaceutical, metallurgical, and miscellaneous uses about 10 percent. Tetraethyl lead requirements were granted in full.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—All civilian requests were denied, except a small amount for aromatic chemicals.

Methylisobutylketone—The following civilian end uses were granted 100 percent for the month of December:—Drugs, denaturants, enclosures and food containers, farm machinery, new transportation, railroad transportation, shoes, cleaning solvents, research, hospital supplies, and vinylite acid. Essential lacquers and industrial manufacture were granted 50 percent. Bowling alley lacquers, civilian furniture, non-essential lacquers and transportation (refinishing) were denied. Small exempt orders to jobbers and producers for resale were granted 5 percent of total production.

Naphthalene—Allocated for phthalic anhydride; beta naphthol; other dye intermediates, 1,032,000 pounds; other uses 100 percent; and agricultural insecticides.

Naphtha, Enamel Wire—For several months past a marked decrease in requests for this solvent has been noted. All essential demands were satisfied in full.

Naphtha, High Flash—The estimated supply of high flash naphtha for December was barely sufficient to meet all requests. As a result a small portion of non-essential and end-use requests were denied. An easement of this supply development is not anticipated for some time to come.

Naphthenic Acid and Naphthenates—Civilian allotments of metallic naphthenates for the initial December allocation period were as follows: emulsifiers, demulsifiers, etc., 28 percent; coated fabrics, treated fibres, fungicides, wood preservatives, 98 percent; core oils, molding compounds, 100 percent; printing inks, 100 percent; cutting oils, 100 percent; driers, 18 percent; E. P. lubricant base, 96 percent; rust preventives, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 100 percent; aggregate small order, 100 percent.

Niacinamide—All civilian requests were granted 100 percent.

Nicotinic Acid—Civilian requests were granted 54.7 percent for medicinal Nikethamide and 75.7 percent for other medicinals. 98 percent of requests were granted for food fortification. All requests for feed enrichment were denied.

Paraformaldehyde—Allocated for December for civilian use in the percentage shown below: Paper, 100 percent; rubber chemical, 100 percent; protective coatings, 100 percent; miscellaneous, 100 percent; textiles, 85 percent; adhesives, 52 percent; disinfectants and germicides, 42 percent.

Pentaerythritol—Allocated for essential civilian uses during December as follows: Maleic alkyd rosin, 30 percent; phthalic alkyd resins, 44 percent; ester resins, 30 percent; substitute drying oils, 41 percent; research, 58 percent; miscellaneous uses, 54 percent.

Perchlorethylene—Not available at this time.

Peroxygen Chemicals—Not available at this time.

Phenol—Allowed for oil additives; oil refining, triphenyl phosphate (subject to M-183); other plasticizers; plastics (subject to M-246); salicylates; other medicinals, 79,000 pounds; chlorinated phenols, 82 percent; disinfectants and insecticides, 81,000 pounds; dyes and inks, 223,000 pounds; chemicals manufacturing, 565,000 pounds; p-5 butylphenol, p-t-amylphenol; and bis-phenol.

Phenolic Resin—Allowed new molding powder to the following end uses: Industrial wiring devices, safety equipment, motor construction and other industrial equipment, 85 percent; medical and health supplies, agricultural supplies, civilian wiring devices, replacement parts for domestic appliances, automotive ignition, printing plates, office machine replacement parts, 65 percent; civilian buttons, 60 percent; textile and rayon equipment, 100 percent, and closures, 40 percent. Included in these allocated amounts is 658,836 pounds of excess or idle material. Denied molding powder for radio cabinets, vacuum cleaner and washing machine parts, handles for safety razors, lipstick containers, kitchen utensil handles, fishing cases and reels, phonograph needle holders, ash trays, poker chip boxes, camera cases, animal clippers, organ keys, cash drawers, thermometer cases, letter trays, globe bases and inkwell bases. Laminating: The following civilian uses were granted in full for the month of December: Electrical insulation parts, mechanical and structural uses, safety helmets, industrial maintenance, repairs and operating supplies for industrial plants, mines, railroads utilities, etc., fluorescent lamp bases, corrosion resistant parts, gears, gear blanks and sheet material. Requests for the following uses were denied: Table tops for industrial cafeterias, hospitals and inspection unit tops. Protective Coatings: Allowed the following essential civilian end uses 100 percent for the month of December: Aircraft, transportation, electrical and communication equipment, industrial machinery, equipment and tools, textile and leather, health, safety and scientific equipment, photographic material and equipment, printing inks, printing and accessories, office supplies and equipment, furniture, laundry, kitchen and refrigeration equipment, building materials and buildings, containers, packages and accessories (unclassifiable), miscellaneous. Specialties: Allocated 100 percent for the following civilian end-uses for the month of December: Abrasives, bonded asbestos, electrical, adhesives, paper, leather and cloth coating, general heat insulation, jigs, dies and fixtures, oil well equipment, and toilet seats. Reductions were made in allocations where inventories were in excess of approximately two weeks' supply. All other civilian uses were denied. Adhesives: All civilian uses including furniture and barrel staves were cut 75 percent.

Phthalate Plasticizers—All civilian requests were denied on the phthalate plasticizers listed below: Dimethyl phthalate, diethyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, dicapryl phthalate, dimethoxy ethyl phthalate, diethoxy ethyl phthalate, diethoxy ethyl phthalate, dibutoxy ethyl phthalate, methyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate, ethyl phthalyl ethyl glycollate, butyl phthalyl butyl glycollate, dicyclohexyl phthalate, dimethylcyclohexyl phthalate, castor oil phthalate, hydrogenated castor oil phthalate.

Phosphate Plasticizers—All civilian requests were denied for: Tricresyl phosphate, triphenyl phosphate, diphenyl mono (ortho xenyl) phosphate, di (ortho xenyl) mono phenyl phosphate.

Phosphorus—Requests for phosphorus during the month of December were granted in full for mining flotation, all direct military purposes,

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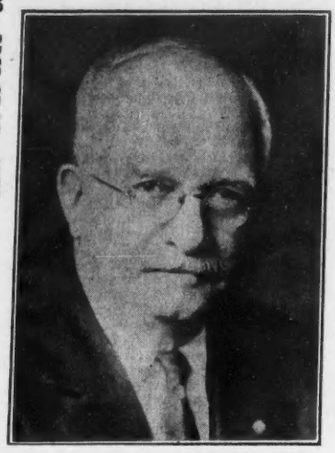


Dr. Charles Lathrop Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society for thirty-seven years, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of New Hampshire, where from 1892 to 1911 he was professor of chemistry. He was formerly chief chemist of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

bomber plastics, phosphate plasticizers, bearing metals and sulfa drugs. Requests for phosphorus for use in acid leavening in the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate were cut 25 percent. In the form of mono calcium phosphate, they were cut 20 percent. Requests for use in beverages were cut 40 percent. Requests for rust proofing were cut 20 percent, matches and fire retardants 20 percent, dentifrices 30 percent, pharmaceuticals 30 percent, soaps and detergents 50 percent, and miscellaneous 60 percent.

Phthalic Anhydride—Requests for civilian end uses were allowed as follows: Alkyd resins, 77 percent; esters, 100 percent; dyes, 92 percent; oil demulsifying agents, 100 percent; miscellaneous resins, 91 percent; foods and drugs, 100 percent; chemical intermediates. 100 percent; rubber 78 percent. A small reserve stock is being kept for interim allocations of alkyd resins for direct military uses only.

Pine Oil—The pine oil situation still remains critical. Civilian allotment is 33 1/3 percent of the 1943 average monthly consumption.

Pinetar—Allocated in full to belt dressing, coatings, cutting oils, lubricants, preservatives, rubber compounding, rubber reclaiming, ship construction and maintenance and miscellaneous.

Polystyrene—The following civilian end-uses were granted 100 percent for the month of December: Electrical and communication equipment, industrial equipment, plumbing supplies, health and sanitation, hardware, slide fasteners and acid closures. First-grade molding powder was denied to the end uses of secondary essentiality but suppliers who had quantities of off-grade material in stock were authorized to dispose of the material pursuant to paragraph (f) of M-300 for any civilian end use.

Polydichlorostyrene — Allowed for experimental purposes only.

Pyrethrum — Data not available at this time.

Pyridin—Allowed for sulfa drugs, 100 percent; other medicinals, 32 percent; water repellents for military use only; vitamins, 57 percent; dyestuffs, 69 percent; disinfectants for military use only; miscellaneous, 72 percent.

Rotenone—Data not available at this time.

Sulphuric Acid—Allocations of sulphuric acid for delivery in the eleven Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States were allocated in entirety for the month of December. Control of production and distribution of sulphuric acid is exercised in the following States:—Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Nevada.

Synthetic Organic Detergents — All unrated requests were denied.

Theobromine — All requests were granted in full. Used for medicinal purposes only.

Toluene — Initial December allocations were:—Container coating, 25,050 gallons; cable lacquer, 59,347 gallons; dyes and dye intermediates, 45,018 gallons; neoprene solvents, 20,679 gallons; food preservatives, 1,276 gallons; medicinals, 22,043 gallons; adhesives, 27,797 gallons: laboratory and research. 4.591 gallons.

Trichlorethylene — Data not available at this time.

Urea and Malimine Aldehyde Resins—1. Protective Coatings: Allocations of urea and malimine aldehyde resins under Schedule 34 to Order M-300 for December were made in conformance with the limited amount of formaldehyde available. Alkyd modified resins falling under this schedule were allocated on the same policy used for Schedule 59 to Order M-300 controlling phthalic alkyd resins. 2. Molding Compound: The following civilian uses were allocated to about 50 percent of the requests: Closures, cosmetic containers, hardware and domestic appliance, wiring devices, lighting reflectors, essential civilian items such as telephone equipment, medicinal inhalers, replacements in dental operating cabinets, etc., and thermos caps. The following uses were denied: Household items such as dishware, office equipment, miscellaneous items such as scoops for dairy farmers, wheels, scale housing, dinnerware for hospitals and institutions. 3. Specialties: All civilian uses were cut 75 percent. This included civilian plywood, civilian furniture and civilian textiles.

Vinyl Polymers—Polyvinyl acetate: Allocations granted 100 percent for: Bandages, heat-sealing and pressure sensitive tape, containers, dairy filters, food and drug wrap, bookbinding and padding cements, protective and industrial clothing, electrical equipment and insulation, shoes and leather goods, miscellaneous adhesives, experimental, chewing gum and lacquer coatings. Polyvinyl Alcohol: Allocations granted 100 percent for: Textile and paper sizing, food packaging, dairy filters, padding cements, miscellaneous adhesives, shoe cements, and protective clothing. Alvar: Allocations granted 100 percent for shoes and combs. Polyvinyl butyral and polyvinyl formal: No allocations were made for civilian use. Vinyl resins containing over 92 percent vinyl chloride: No VYNU requests for industrial or civilian purposes were granted. Geon 100—Industrial wire and cable requests were allocated in sufficient quantity to permit consumption comparable to previous months. VYNW, 100 percent, industrial and public utility wire and cable; 100 percent industrial protective coating; 100 percent industrial molded parts. Vinyl resins containing less than 92 percent vinyl chloride: Where paragraph (f) of Order M-300 applies, all uses other than direct military, or closely related items, are obtainable under this paragraph. Vinylidene chloride: Allocations granted 50 percent for molded parts, tubing, rodding and sheeting. Saran pipe grade material was placed under paragraph (f).

Vitamin A—Civilian requests were granted: 79.2 percent for medicinals (3615.8 Billion U.S.P.-XII Units); 100 percent for food fortification (921.5 Billion U.S.P.-XII Units); and 100 percent for Feeding oils (2375.6 Billion U.S.P.-XII Units).

Xylol—Initial December allocations were: Protective coatings 1,320,593; blends controlled by M-150 1,174,408 gallons; cleaning 37,446 gallons; dyes and dye intermediates 18,950 gallons; medicinals 30,271 gallons; adhesives and cements 45,677 gallons; printing inks 31,653 gallons; laboratory and research 4,615 gallons; misc. 154,890 gallons.

Foreign Markets

—Continued from page 3

been under way among the Latin American republics for a number of months and a special report on Mexico as a producer and consumer of organic chemicals has just been issued by the Department of Commerce. This survey is now being expanded to other world areas and will include Australia, Canada, Egypt, England, India, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and South Africa.

The plastics questionnaire is the first such overall survey of the foreign industry since 1929 and covers each of the three principal divisions of the industry—synthetic resins, cellulose, and protein. The information sought to be obtained covers production, distribution, and trade promotion.

Employment Program

—Continued from page 3

to Congress, on the first day of every session, a national production and employment budget. This budget is to include the total number of jobs needed for full employment, the aggregate amount of investment and expenditure needed to provide that number of jobs, and the prospective amount of investment and expenditure during the ensuing period. Any prospective deficiency in the budget is to be made up, first by providing full opportunity and encouragement for increased non-Federal expenditure, and second, through increased Federal investment or expenditure.

Senator James Murray of Montana, chairman of the subcommittee, said that the reason for the bill is that the Seventy-eighth Congress, in its consideration of the reconversion legislation, never came to grips with the problem of assuring full employment after the war. He emphasized that it represents a clear break with the so-called "compensatory spending" approach of the 1930's, by recognizing that we cannot wait until people are out of work before doing something to promote employment.

Dye Developments Applications to Be Discussed

A symposium on "Recent Developments in Dye Application and Their Use in Textiles" will be conducted at the January 12 meeting of the New York Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists to be held at the Downtown Athletic Club, 19 West street, New York.

Speakers who will participate in the symposium and their subjects are as follows:—Dr. Paul L. Meunier, head of Textile Coloration Research, technical laboratory of Organic Chemicals Department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., "The Pad-Steam Continuous Dyeing Process"; Paul J. Choquette, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, "Recent Developments in the Dyeing of Synthetic Fabrics"; Henry E. Millson, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., "Current Aspects of Interest in Wool Dyeing."

Shell Oil Projects Gets WPB Approval

The Shell Oil Company, Houston, Tex., announced final approval of the War Production Board of a major construction program at its Houston refinery. Chief among the new projects are a fluid catalytic cracking unit, an auxiliary gas plant for the recovery of light hydrocarbons used in aviation gasolines and in the manufacturing of alkylate for aviation gasolines. Also approved are additions to the refinery's utility system and water cooling towers.

Creighton to Manage Sales For Sterling in Canada

J. C. Creighton has been made sales manager of both Bayer Co., Ltd. and Sterling Products Ltd., Windsor, Ont., succeeding Ray L. Sperber, resigned. Mr. Sperber is becoming associated with the Vick Chemical Company, New York, in an executive capacity January 1. Ernest Gater, formerly in the advertising department, has been named advertising manager of Sterling Products and Alex Summers, sales promotion manager.

Steel Barrel Output Up

Production of heavy steel barrels and drums in October, 1944, was 1,574,815 compared with 1,394,089 for September, 1944, and 2,583,825 for October, 1943, according to the Bureau of Census. Shipments were 1,565,158 for October, 1944, as against 1,390,274 for September and 2,586,416 for October, 1943. Stocks at the end of the month totaled 56,563. Output of light type steel barrels and drums in October. 1944, reached 472,458 compared with 413,696 for September, 1944, and 386,107 for last year. Shipments were 470,615 for October 1944, compared with 417,462 for September, 1944, and 392,142 for October, 1943, while unfilled orders at the end of the month were 1,262,431.

Van Meter Joins Reed & Carnrick

Dr. Clarence T. Van Meter, assistant professor of chemistry and physics at the School of Pharmacy of the University of Pittsburgh, has become scientific director of the physiological laboratories of Reed & Carnrick, Jersey City, N. J.

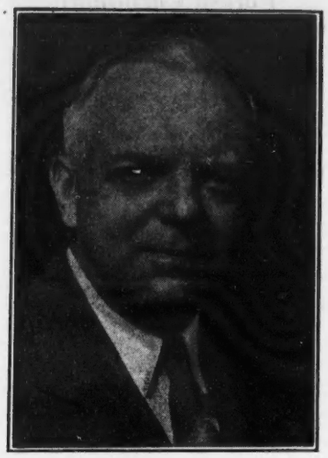
Chicago Rubber Group Hold Christmas Party

The Chicago Rubber Group held its annual Christmas party on December 15, in the Terrace Casino of the Morrison hotel. About 475 members, guests, and their wives were present.

Magma Copper Leases Land

Magma Copper Company has obtained a purchase option on a large mineralized area in Arizona where its own mines are situated. The tract of land is located about forty-six miles northwest of Tucson.

DCAT Chairman



Guy L. Marsters has been elected chairman of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. Mr. Marsters is vice-president of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, New York.

Trade Briefs

Arthur H. Ospenson has joined the Greater New York staff of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essenital oils and aromatic chemicals, New York.

George N. Cox, represenatative for Standard Synthetics, Inc., of New York has just been on an extended business trip through Texas and other Southern States.

American Penicillin Products Corporation, New York, has been formed with a capital of 200 shares no par value. Subscribers are S. P. Schechtman, A. Koen and L. Koen.

General Plating Company is the firm name under which W. C. Murphy and Larry Erskine have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 951 West Vernon avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Liquid Plastic Paint Company is the firm name under which Old Quaker Paint Company has published a certificate that it is conducting business at 1977 Blake avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Julius Weinstein has resigned as purchasing agent and production manager of Parfums Charbert, Inc., New York, to become associated with Al Rosenfeld, Inc., New York, as of January 1.

Cook Paint & Varnish plant, North Kansas City, and its employees have received the fourth Army-Navy Award from the Navy Department in appreciation of its continued outstanding production of vital war materials.

Independent Natural Gas Association of America has opened a regional office in Oklahoma City. It is in charge of Charles L. Orr, who for the past five years has been general secretary of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

'Sand and Flame' Issued by Mines Bureau

"Sand and Flame," a story of glass, a new sound educational motion picture produced by the Bureau of Mines has been released for free showing. Applications for free short-term loans of the film should be addressed to the Graphic Services Section, Bureau of Mines Experiment Station, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Dr. Fry to Resign

Dr. H. Shipley Fry, professor and head of the department of chemistry of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Cincinnati, on account of ill health will resign on February 1 after nearly a half-century of university work. He will receive the honorary title of professor emeritus.

Christiansen Forms Company

Edw. S. Christiansen has formed the Edw. S. Christiansen Company for the purpose of buying and selling magnesium and aluminum scrap and finished materials. The main office of the company will be at 160 North LaSalle street, Chicago 1, Ill.

Glass Factory For Puerto Rico

A new glass and bottle factory is now getting up steam in Puerto Rico and is expected to be in production by January 1, according to reports to the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior.

The new plant, owned by the Puerto Rico Glass Corporation, a subsidiary of the Puerto Rico Development Company, which is financed by the Insular Government, is the first bottle factory in Puerto Rico. The plant represents an investment of $2,500,000, of which approximately 90 percent was supplied by the Puerto Rico Development Company and the remaining 10 percent by private local capital, it was announced.

When it gets into full production, the new plant will be able to supply almost the entire Puerto Rican demand for bottles and will manufacture them in sizes ranging from one-half ounce to one-half gallon.

Paints Export Policy Liberalized by FEA

A liberalization of its export control regulations to permit the export of certain pigments, paints and varnishes under general license to Group K destinations was announced December 20 by the Foreign Economic Administration.

The materials which now may be exported under general license are generally those which do not contain any of the allocated raw materials listed in paragraph (a) (2) of the War Production Board's conservation order M-382. A complete list of the products is contained in the FEA's current Export Bulletin No. 216.

The Bulletin states that exporters making shipment of the commodities under the general license must note the general license symbol (the letter "G" and the appropriate country number) on the export declaration, when necessary to be filed. The use of the general license symbol is a certification by the exporter to the FEA that the shipment is being made within the general license provisions.

Nolan Ass't Director Of Geological Survey

Dr. Thomas B. Nolan has been formally inducted as assistant director of the Geological Survey. Dr. Nolan, a native of Greenfield, Mass., joined the Geological Survey in 1924 after finishing postgraduate studies in geology at Yale University. He has become one of the Survey's outstanding experts in geology and economics of deposits of metals and in related fields.

Bunker Quits WPB

Arthur H. Bunker has resigned as chief of staff of the War Production Board. He submitted his resignation because of illness. Mr. Bunker was on leave of absence from the Lehman Corporation, New York, of which he is executive vice-president.

Research Director

J. E. Knapp has been appointed head of the Naval Stores Research Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture.

Obituaries

William L. James

William Lyman James, treasurer for the last forty years of Towns & James, Inc., wholesale druggist, died recently in Brooklyn. He was seventy-four years of age.

Surviving are his wife and three brothers.

Rev. F.W. Power, S.J.

Rev. Francis W. Power, S.J., professor of analytical chemistry at Fordham University and since 1924 a member of the chemistry department, died in the university infirmary December 16. He was fifty-one years of age.

Born in Worcester, Mass., Father Power received an A.B. degree from Holy Cross College in 1915, and an M.A. from Clark University, Worcester, two years later. He joined the Society of Jesus in September, 1919, and was ordained in June, 1929.

During the first World War he had served as assistant chief chemist in the Army Ordnance Laboratory at Carneys Point, N. J. He was professor of general chemistry at Weston College from 1922 until he joined the Fordham faculty.

Dr. Henry Sundheimer

Dr. Henry Sundheimer, president of Henry Sundheimer, Inc., New York, died last week after a brief illness. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Born in Regensburg, Germany, Dr. Sundheimer received the degree of Doctor of Chemistry at Heidelberg University. He came to this country in 1904 and for a few years resided at Savannah, Ga., where he was engaged in the distribution of naval stores. After becoming active in the field of chemical engineering, Dr. Sundheimer was credited with the installation at Carteret, N. J., of the first plant for the recovery of fluorine gases. He became president of the company bearing his name in 1906, and directed his efforts toward increased use of fluorine compounds in the glass, enamelling and ceramic industries. Surviving are three brothers.

Dr. Herbert van Grunenberg

Dr. Herbert van Grunenberg, since 1938 a consultant chemist to the Fordham University laboratories, died recently. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Dr. van Grunenberg was a former partner of Dr. Virgil Coblentz, and of the late Dr. O. P. Amend, subsequently head of Eimer & Amend, industrial chemists.

Spencer Kellogg, Jr.

Spencer Kellogg, jr., former vice-president and director of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., vegetable oil and vegetable meal company, died December 19 in Santa Barbara, Calif. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Alexander L. Anderson, president of the Rochester Coca-Cola Bottling Company since 1922 and head of the Anderson Beverage Company, Buffalo, died December 10. He was seventy-seven years of age.

William J. Blake, vice-president and sales manager of Delany & Co., glue manufacturer, New York, died December 17 in New Brunswick, N. J. He was seventy-three years of age.

Dr. Norman E. Ditman, credited with being the first physician to develop and introduce the use of bacterial vaccines in this country, died last week. He was sixty-seven years old.

Thomas A. Lloyd, a member of the engineering safety department staff of the Bayway Refinery of the Standard Oil Company, Linden, N. J., died December 10. He was forty years of age.

Vitamins Sales Action Filed

In an action against the New York State Board of Pharmacy in the New York State Supreme Court, A. F. Guckenberger, executive secretary of the New York State Food Merchants Association, announced that a declaratory judgment was being sought that would permit stores other than licensed pharmacies to sell vitamins and vitamin products, manufactured and sold as food supplement.

Occasion for the action is the ruling made June 22 by the attorney-general at the request of the board that under Article 51 of the education law all vitamin products in concentrated form such as pills, tablets, capsules and drops are drugs and may be sold at retail only by registered pharmacies.

Spanish Language Guide Offered in Free Pamphlet

A simplified introduction to the Spanish language is offered for English-speaking readers in a pamphlet prepared for the Pan American Society by Arturo Montesinos, professor of English at Ecuador's military college. This guide to Spanish is based on the fact that some 300 words are spelled alike in both languages and that simple changing of the ending of thousands of English words converts them into Spanish words of similar meaning.

The pamphlet, entitled "Simplified Spanish," has been prepared especially for free distribution in North America. Copies may be obtained without cost by writing to Sociedad Panamericana, Apartado 315, Quito, Ecuador.

Lilly & Co. Funds Nutrition Research

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, has made a gift of $15,000 to the University of Cincinnati for research in nutrition under the direction of Dr. T. D. Spies, associate professor of medicine at the College of Medicine and director of the nutrition clinic at Hillman Hospital at Birmingham, Ala., where the work will be carried on.

Amos Ball to Retire

Amos Ball, vice-president in charge of sales and a director for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, will retire on January 1 after forty-eight years of service with the company.

Dr. Walter Rist, head of the department of languages at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, translated for a local newspaper the records of German submarine activity and experience taken from a Nazi naval correspondent captured after being landed at a U-boat base in France.

Recent Imports

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ALOE—184 cs, S B Penick & Co
34 cs, Peek & Velsor
50 cs, J L Hopkins & Co
98 ctes, E Meer & Co
142 cs, Kachurin Drg Co
ASBESTOS—13,278 bgs, 1,327,800 lbs, United States Commercial Co
BANANA FLAKES—1,300 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
PASSAS—50 cs, Kannengiesser & Co
BEEF LIVERS—84 cs, Wilson & Co
BONES, KNUCKLES—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, National City Bank
SHIN—2,829 bgs, 282,900 lbs, Armour & Co
BRISTLES—29 cs, Public National Bank
40 cs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
BUCHU LEAVES—24 bls, S B Penick & Co
25 bls, W Russel Howe
10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
41 bls, Lo Curto & Funk
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—174 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASEIN—400 bgs, 44,002 lbs, Casein Sales Co
1,000 bgs, 110,230 lbs, H S Cramer & Co, Inc
1,500 bgs, 165,346 lbs, American & British Chemical Supplies, Inc
204 bgs, 22,399 lbs, Packing Products Co
500 bgs, 55,116 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
3,323 bgs, 441,096 lbs, National Sales Co
508 bgs, 55,997 lbs, Republic Chemical Corp
1,000 bgs, 110,235 lbs, Crawford, Keen & Co
4,715 bgs, 519,680 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
1,016 bgs, 111,994 lbs, Sidella Export & Import Co
CASHEW KERNELS—228 cs, 11,400 lbs, Zaloom & Co
1,722 cs, 86,100 lbs, Braun Importing Co
367 cs, 18,350 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
236 cs, 11,800 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—1,690 bgs, 253,500 lbs, Blue Point Oil Co
21,226 bgs, 3,183,800 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
6,015 bgs, 902,250 lbs, Spencer, Kellogg & Sons
5,038 bgs, 755,700 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
CELERY SEED—100 bgs, 13,000 lbs, L Furth
80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
90 bgs, 11,700 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
CLOVES—1,000 bgs, A G Dunn
COCOA BEANS—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
1,300 bgs, 260,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
1,046 bgs, 209,200 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Schwabach & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Importing Co
3,100 bgs, 620,000 lbs, Blumenthal Bros
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
3,500 bgs, 700,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
72,766 bgs, 14,553,200 lbs, United States Commercial Co
6,000 bgs, 1,200,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
12,000 bgs, 2,400,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
6,000 bgs 1,200,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodities Co
10,000 bgs, 2,000,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Little & Christman
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
COCOA BEANS—300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, H Philip & Co
623 bgs, 124,600 lbs, M Golodetz
300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, H W Peabody & Co
8,000 bgs, 1,600,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
4,000 bgs, 800,000 lbs, J Aron & Co
3,000 bgs, 600,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
CORIANDER SEED—300 bgs, 39,000 lbs, W Goetzel & Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—5,500 bgs, 550,000 lbs, Ashcraft, Wilkinson & Co
DILLSEED—600 bgs, 78,000 lbs, East India Trading Co
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, I Grob & Co
850 bgs, 110,500 lbs, D M Hatton
150 bgs, 19,500 lbs, Hinton & Co
200 bgs, 26,000 lbs
FENUGREEK SEED—200 bgs, 26,000 lbs, K I Lister
FLEASEED HUSK—100 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
700 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
GLUESTOCK—175 bls, H Remis & Co
GRAINS OF PARADISE—28 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
GUM, CHESHIRE—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co
INDUSTRIAL—54 cks, J P Marston & Co
KARAYA—368 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co
300 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
300 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
130 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
300 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co
OLIBANUM—50 bgs, E Meer & Co
HAIR, CAMEL—6 bls, American Mesbed & Fur Co
GOAT—50 bls, Philadelphia National Bank
40 bls, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
229 bls, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co
80 bls, N Wagman
60 bls
HARDENING POWDER—40 dms, R F Downing & Co
KOLA NUTS—500 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
LINSEED MEAL—13,020 bgs, 1,362,000 lbs, First National Bank
MALEFERN OLEORESIN—1 cs, Biddle, Sawyer & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—8 cs, R F Downing & Co
MENTHOL—40 cs, Marc Raymond
40 cs, Irving Trust Co
20 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
33 cs, McKesson & Robbins
116 cs, Vick Chemical Co
7 cs
MICA—329 cs, United States Commercial Co
MYROBALANS—400 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
640 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
NAPHTHALENE—260 bgs, Ore & Ferro Co
NIGER SEED—100 bgs, 13,000 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
OIL, COCONUT—23,618 cwt, United States Commercial Co
ESSENTIAL—60 kgs, United States Rubber Co
1 cs, United States Rubber Co
LAVENDER—1 cs, Yardley & Co
LEMON—18 cs, Norton & Ellis, Inc
PALM—800 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SANDALWOOD—12 cs, Givaudan Delawanna
YLANG YLANG—8 cks, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
8 pkgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
21 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
OX GALLS—2 bbls, Maltbie Chemical Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—750 bls
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—11,508 bgs, 1,380,960 lbs, Tannin Product Export Co
4,250 bgs, 510,000 lbs, International Product Corp
QUINCE SEED—7 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
RHUBARB—80 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
70 bgs, Herman Weber
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, Murphy & Beese
SEAWEEDS—31 bls, Second National Bank
TANNAGE—14,020 kgs, 1,402,000 lbs, National City Bank
1,038 bgs, 103,800 lbs
LIVER & GLANDULAR—4,154 bgs, 415,400 lbs, International Commercial Co
TALC—1,930 bgs, Heyman & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,200 bgs, United States Commercial Co
THEOBROMINE—247 cs, Monsanto Chemical Co
WATTLE BARK—2,705 bls
EXTRACT—1,428 bgs, American Dyewood Co
1,390 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
5,520 bgs
WAX, CARNAUBA—295 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
49 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch
190 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
112 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
136 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
900 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
80 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
OURICURY—143 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co

Exporting Course to Be Offered at Columbia Univ.

Columbia University has announced the resumption of its University Extension courses on International Trade which were discontinued shortly after Pearl Harbor. For the Spring session, beginning February 5, 1945, a course on "Fundamentals of Exporting" will be offered by Morris S. Rosenthal, who was a lecturer at Columbia University for many years prior to his appointment as assistant director of the Board of Economic Warfare. Mr. Rosenthal has resumed his business connection in New York as executive vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., and vice-president of the National Council of American Importers.

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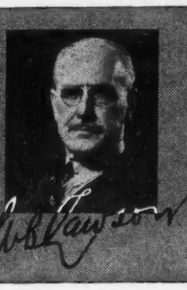

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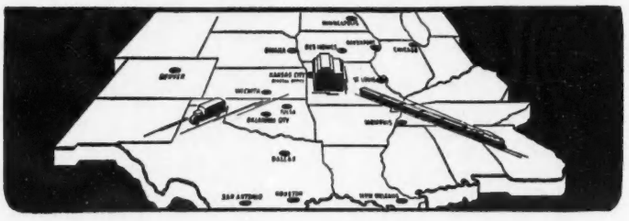

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Minneapolis	Oklahoma City	New Orleans

Heavy Chemicals

Holiday influences did not temper interest in the heavy chemical market to any appreciable degree. There was no relaxation in the demand for soda caustic. Aside from heavy withdrawals for military use, there was expansion in the domestic call and regardless of abnormally heavy production, the available supply remained at the lowest level of the year. Reports were current that all ordnance caustic plants had been placed in full operation in an effort to satisfy government requirements. No new developments were uncovered in soda ash. Demand leaned toward the dense variety where the glass furnaces were pressing for shipments. Bulk deliveries of this grade continued unusually heavy. Packing of light ash in paper bags has delayed shipments of that variety owing to the difficulty in securing manpower.

Because direct military requirements for phosphorus are expected to be considerably heavier in 1945, present essential civilian needs cannot be met in full under current production. WPB stated that a project is now being given consideration for a new phosphorus furnace in the South which has an additional capacity of 9,000 tons a year.

Oxalic acid shipments were delayed from Northern points on account of a heavy snowfall. Anhydrous hydrofluoric, lactic technical, naphthenic and sulphuric acids remained in heavy demand for government use. Less tetra sodium pyrophosphate is expected to be allocated for soap making during the first six months of next year on account of the shortage of phosphorus.

Acrylonitrile — Because the supply of acrylonitrile is in excess of requirements, WPB revoked schedule 56 of order M-300, the general chemicals order. Allocation controls were first placed on this material in May, 1942, when heavy requirements of the chemical for rubber production made the supply inadequate to meet military needs.

Bauxite—Production of bauxite in Surinam, Netherlands West Indies, during the first nine months of this year amounted to 491,348 metric tons, according to the Department of Commerce.

Calcium Chloride—Producers are in a favorable position to make prompt shipments for ice control. So far demand has not exceeded the seasonal average and this has been reflected in a steadily increasing stockpile necessary for future road processing.

Chlorine—Production has met allocations without leaving any excess material around. The position was reported tight but without unusual feature being disclosed.

Corundum — Geological survey reports that one of the projects of the war minerals investigation program was a field examination of the Montana corundum mine in Galliton County, Montana. In order to make the results in this area available to those interested, a geological map of the property and cross sections showing geological details along eight exploratory trenches of earlier mining and prospecting operations have been placed in open file at the office of the Geological Survey in Washington, D. C.

Potash, Carbonate—In view of anticipated increased military requirements, the potassium carbonate advisory committee has recommended that WPB allocate this chemical. WPB will make inquiry to learn if potash carbonate can be found in the liberated areas which would ease export requirements. The domestic call for military use has been unusually heavy during the past few months.

Potash, Chlorate — Pressure production over the past nine months has been sufficient to meet last quarter allocations. It was reported that the market will end the year with no excess stocks, which justifies former opinions that demand and supply were well balanced. The same condition was also true of soda chlorate.

Salt—War Food Administration reported sales of 188 bags of rock salt at 10c. a bag and 119 cases of table salt at 30c. a case.

Soda Ash—Manpower shortage continued to aggravate the shipment situation for light ash in bags. Producers were reported to have better control of the shipping situation for bulk and a better balanced position has developed temporarily. No relaxation in the tight position of dense ash could be noted because the call for deliveries to the glass furnaces has kept production continually under pressure.

Soda, Caustic—An ever increasing demand has held the market in the same definitely tight position noted in our previous issue. At no time during the year has it been so difficult to obtain soda caustic. While all the major consuming industries were asking for deliveries, the big punch behind this demand was the increased call for military use. Trade reports indicated all caustic ordnance plants were placed in production including the initiation of certain new plants.

Tetra Sodium Pyrophosphate—WPB states that in view of a shortage of phosphorus, less tetra sodium pyrophosphate than is currently being allocated will be available for the production of soap during the first half of 1945. This chemical is used in the manufacture of granulated soaps, which constitute about three quarters of the soap produced.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper sulphate, monohydrated, 25c. per cwt., bgs., in drums, for 36,000 pounds or over, delivered.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	170.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Reported tight. Heavy withdrawals of the anhydrous grade for military use have taken a lot of current output while no let up was noted in the call for the manufacture of freon.

Lactic—WPB regulates the movement of this material. About all the 44 percent technical output found its way into military channels although the opinion prevailed that some might be released in January.

Muriatic—Market position about evenly balanced. Supplies not excessive but able to meet current demand without unusual difficulty.

Oxalic—Buying conditions reported unfavorable with demand well over the limit of supply. Producers sold ahead and behind delivery schedules. Shipments from producing plants in Northern New York seriously interrupted by recent snowfall.

Sulphuric—Moved against allocation. No relaxation in demand reported for military or civilian use. Tank-car situation has made it difficult to keep deliveries up to schedule during the month.

Insecticides

Manufacturers have increased their inventories during the past month in preparation for distribution as soon as the 1945 demand arrives. At present, prospects indicate a favorable supply of calcium and lead arsenates and probably paris green. Nicotine sulphate is tight at present and may continue so. There is more or less confusion regarding the outlook for phenols owing to the major part of benzol being taken for military use. Sulphur and cryolite suggested an ample supply.

Foreign advices state that possibilities exist in Peru for increased domestic manufacture of calcium arsenate for use as an insecticide. About 2,000 metric tons of this material are required annually by cotton growers. Potential markets for calcium arsenate

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

SILICATE OF SODA
40° and 60°
EXPORT - DOMESTIC
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - MINERAL SPIRITS
CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 120 Greenwich St., NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
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FINEST QUALITY
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SAL SODA (Carbonate of Soda Crystals)
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., Inc.
70 PINE STREET Phone DIgby 4-2181 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc:
COPPER SULPHATE
22 EAST 40th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CABLE: TRUFABEST

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BARIUM CARBONATE
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BLANC FIXE
BARIUM PEROXIDE
BARIUM OXIDE
BARIUM HYDRATE
Manufactured by
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
OFFICE AND WORKS: SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

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OFFER A BETTER PRODUCT

VELSICOL AR-50 as the active ingredient in your household spray and AR-60 in your livestock spray will afford safe, effective control over a wide variety of insect pests. To the outstanding high kills and repellent action obtained by these materials is added fast knockdown, and at the end of 24 hours the few flies still alive are moribund and hardly any recover. The Velsicols are stable over long periods of time, and their activity is not affected by extremes of temperature or types of containers. Constant laboratory check assures uniformity of these products.

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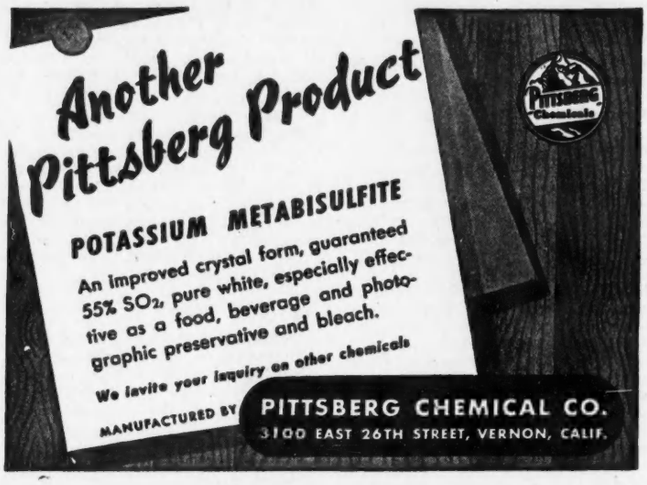
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are also found in neighboring countries.

Allocations of synthetic organic detergents for essential civilian use in 1945 may be made in accordance with priority ratings obtained by customers, WPB reported on December 18. Governed by schedule 44 of order M-300, synthetic organic detergents are used, among other things, for the production of insecticides.

War Food Administration purchased 78,425 pounds of nicotine sulphate last month for lend-lease shipment.

Gasoline, Lubricant, Matches Tax Regulations Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A new compilation of regulations governing the payment and collection of taxes on gasoline, lubricating oils, and matches, has been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The new document, designated as regulations No. 44, brings up to date all the changes that have been made in the regulations since 1932 when taxes were first imposed on these articles.

The only material changes in the new document since the last revision in 1939, is the inclusion of several new interpretations of the law made by the courts since then and the important change made earlier this year in the matter of taxes on sales of these products to the government.

Under the law enacted by Congress earlier this year sales of products on which excise taxes are imposed, when made to the government, are no longer subject to tax unless such sales are being made under a contract entered into prior to June. This exception also applies to sales under renewed contracts which had been entered into prior to that date.

Jarvis to Advise Continental Industries

Ernest Greenway Jarvis, president of the Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Corporation has been named adviser and research director to a small business group known as Continental Industries, Inc.

Parker Gets Ordnance Post

Maj. Harrison O. Parker has been assigned to the office of the field director of ammunition plants, a branch of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, St. Louis. Major Parker was formerly executive officer and adjutant of the Sunflower Ordnance Works, near DeSoto, Kan. He was vice-president and general manager of the Herbert Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, when he was called to active duty in 1942.

Buffalo Bolt Buys Jones Co.

Buffalo Bolt Company, North Tonawanda, N. Y., has completed negotiations for the purchase of the entire capital stock of S. M. Jones Company of Toledo, manufacturer of rods used in oil-well pumping operations. The Jones company will be operated as wholly owned subsidiary of Buffalo Bolt, with Paul H. Jones continuing as president and Mason B. Jones as vice-president and general manager.

Needle Joins Apex Co.

Haskell C. Needle has been appointed chief of the bacteriological research department of the Apex Chemical Company, Elizabeth, N. J. Educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Needle was previously director of research and chief chemist for the Waverly Sugar Company and has several patents on the production of lactic acid.

Rector Joins Catalin

Clinton Rector has resigned as chief of the plastics branch of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board to become sales manager for the Catalin Corporation, New York. Mr. Rector had been associated with the plastic industry for more than seventeen years previous to joining WPB two years ago.

Allied Asphalt Names Calo

The Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, New York, has appointed, effective January 1, 1945, the John H. Calo Company, 43 E. Ohio street, Chicago, as its agent in that territory.

BUY WAR BONDS

PPG Insignia Adopted By Pitts Plate Glass

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has adopted a new official insignia consisting of the letters PPG interlocked, in order to facilitate the ready recognition of its many and varied paint, glass, brush, chemical and plastic products. This insignia will appear on all labels or other means of product identification, advertisements, letterheads, packages, signs or wherever the company signature might be used throughout its entire organization.

Eide Is American Zinc V.P.

Alwin C. Eide has been elected a vice-president of the American Zinc Sales Company and the American Zinc Oxide Company, wholly owned subsidiaries of the American Zinc Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis, Mo. His offices are located at Columbus, Ohio.

Thayer Heads Hanlon-Goodman

Philip H. Thayer has been elected president of the Hanlon & Goodman Company. He succeeds the late Ernest B. Wright. Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, George E. Goodman and John G. Wright; secretary and assistant treasurer, Ernest B. Wright, jr., assistant secretary, Gilbert L. Wright.

Henry Bower Co. to Sell Yellow Prussiate Direct

The Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, will sell its yellow soda prussiate direct to customers instead of through the electrochemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., effective January 1. The Bower organization has been marketing its soda prussiate since 1911 through Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company which subsequently was merged with the duPont company.

Gulf Oil to Operate Airport

The North American Airport Corporation, subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been named successful bidder for a contract to operate Westchester county's 500-acre $4,000,000 airport for the duration of the war, plus fifteen years.

Trade Briefs

Inland Container Corporation, Indianapolis, has acquired the physical assets of the Detroit Paper Products Corporation.

Primaquimica Ltda., S.I.eC., Sao Paulo, Brazil, has moved from rua Sabara, 369 to rua Rodrigo Silva, 68. raw materials.

Robert K. Waterman, sales engineer, has joined Maas & Waldstein Company, manufacturer of industrial finishes, Newark, N. J.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., El Monte, Calif., has been issued a building permit for the construction of a laboratory building, to cost $4,500.

George Wilbur Spinney, president of the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Que., has been elected a director of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

Linda Chemical Company is the firm name under which Benjamin Simon has published a certificate that he is conducting business at 333 West Second street, Los Angeles, Calif.

BARIUM & CHEMICALS INC.
WILLOUGHBY, OHIO

BARIUM AND STRONTIUM PRODUCTS
OXIDE (Porous / Free from Carbides)
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CHLORIDE
SULFIDE
CHROMATE
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CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA

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"A VERSATILE CHEMICAL"
These Uses Are Being Rediscovered—
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• Organic Reactions
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VIRGINIA SMELTING CO.
WEST NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MAX VAN PELS
IMPORT • EXPORT
DOMESTIC
Botanicals
Gums • Chemicals
• MUrray Hill 2-0329 •
441 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY
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BORAX — Technical Grade + 99.5% — Powder and Fine Granular
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE — Technical
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Household and Packaging Soda
Dairy Soda
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Light and Dense
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(U. S. P. and Technical Grades)
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85% AND 90% STRENGTHS
Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.
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Affiliated Companies in
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CINCINNATI—216 Elm Street
COUNCIL BLUFFS—400 McGee Avenue
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MINNEAPOLIS—110 N. E. Sixth Street
NEW YORK CITY—60 East 42nd Street

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product of American Agricultural Chemical Company
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
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DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
342 MADISON AVENUE MUrray Hill 2-9114 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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20 Years of Service to
Manufacturers and Consumers
Having Excess Stocks of
CHEMICALS DRUGS SOLVENTS
WAXES OILS GUMS
BARCLAY CHEMICAL COMPANY
75 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
WOrth 4-5120

Trade Briefs

Owens-Illinois Glass Company is planning the construction of a glass smelting furnace at Waco, Texas, to cost $587,308.

George Hamm, manager of the Kansas City district of the industrial products sales division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, has completed forty years of service with the company.

Chemical Specialties Company is the firm name under which Harry A. Stelley and Clara S. Stelley have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 4112 Whittier boulevard, Los Angeles, 23, Calif.

Josh Lucky Ink Company is the firm name under which Cornelius Joshua Lucky and Harold J. Chisholm have published a certificate that they are conducting business at 417 East Pico boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

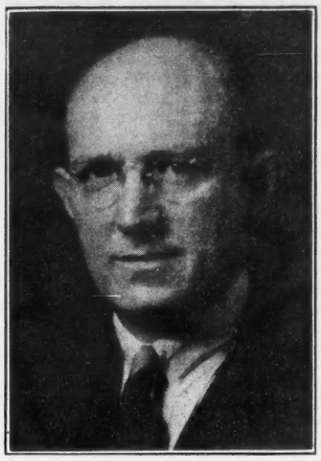
American Butane Company has been incorporated in Los Angeles, with a capital of $32,000. Directors are:—Stewart L. Dresch and I. Henry Harris, jr., both of Los Angeles; and Vernon T. Keene, of Sherman Oaks, Calif.

Apollo Chemical Company has opened offices in 51 East Forty-second street, New York 17, N. Y. The company is engaged in the buying and selling of chemicals, oils, waxes, resins, gums, and all other chemical

Lyne in N.Y. APC Office

Lewis F. Lyne, jr., has been appointed technical representative for

American Dyewood V.-P.



H. R. Tisdale, associated with the American Dyewood Company, New York, for twenty-three years, has been elected vice-president. He has served as sales manager of dyewood and tanning extracts since 1932.

the New York metropolitan area in the government's program to promote the use by American business and industry of some 45,000 seized enemy patents. His duties will be to acquaint manufacturers and prospective manufacturers with opportunities which exist in seized patents for war and post-war uses. His headquarters will be the office of the Alien Property Custodian, 120 Broadway.

Du Pont Names Denning Finishes Div. Sales Head

Matt Denning has been made a director of sales of the finishes division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. He succeeds the late W. Franklin Donohoe. Mr. Denning since October 1 has been assistant director of sales, an office which will be temporarily discontinued, according to E. M. Flaherty, manager of the finishes division. Mr. Denning is forty-eight years old and a native of Philadelphia. He served as a navy pilot in France and Italy during the first world war.

Keystone Industrial Chemicals, Inc., Formed

Keystone Industrial Chemicals, Inc., has been formed with J. W. W. Wichterman as president. The company will maintain offices in 744 Broad street, Newark, N. J., and is equipped to deliver and service all the basic industrial chemicals, including the silicates of the Philadelphia Quartz Company. The telephone number is Market 3-1701.

American Smelting Elects Two Vice-Presidents

James R. Woodul and Walter M. Drury have been elected vice-presidents of the American Smelting & Refining Company, New York. Mr. Woodul has been general manager of the smelting and refining department of the company's Mexican plant since 1923. Mr. Drury is general manager of the metal mining department of the company in Mexico.

Maas & Waldstein Opens New England Branch

The Maas & Waldstein Company, manufacturer of industrial finishes, Newark, N. J., has opened a New England office at 6 Jersey street, Boston, under the supervision of George F. Melanson, sales engineer. Mr. Melanson's territory includes Rhode Island, eastern Massachusetts, lower New Hampshire, and Maine.

Signode Builds Addition

Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, is erecting a building adjacent to its present plant. The one-story structure will occupy 40,000 square feet of space, providing enlarged warehousing and shipping room facilities with a twelve-truck loading dock accommodation. In addition, the research laboratory as well as the impact test plant will be housed in the new building.

GIVE A PINT OF BLOOD TODAY TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Celanese Celluloid Corp. Name Changed

Celanese Corporation of America has announced that the name of the selling organization for its plastics products has been changed from Celanese Celluloid Corporation to Celanese Plastics Corporation, New York. This move rounds out the sales organization of the company in the related fields of textiles, plastics and chemicals.

Celanese Celluloid Corporation was formed in 1941 as a sales subsidiary when the original Celluloid Corporation was merged into Celanese Corporation of America as the plastics manufacturing division of the company.

Jappe A.S.M.E. Treasurer

Kurt W. Jappe, manager of detonator operations of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, has been appointed treasurer of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, succeeding Dr. William D. Ennis, who will retire December 31 after holding office since 1935.

For efficient fumigation

METHYL BROMIDE

"Effective Against a Wide Variety of Insects"

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MANY years of manufacturing experience, together with continuous technical improvements, enable us to produce a water-white Phosphorus Oxychloride remarkably free from impurities.

Shipping containers are returnable drums and tank cars.

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Commercial Flour
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Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenone Mixtures

Write or wire for quotations

Douglass SULPHUR CO.

P. O. BOX 231-HOUSTON, TEXAS

FORMIC ACID

85-90% GRADES

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN Chemical Corporation

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1

180 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago 3

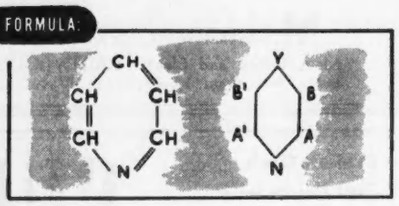
PYRIDINE

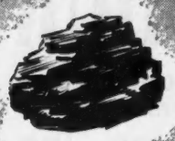
DEFINITION: One of the liquid nitrogen bases formed during the destructive distillation of coal. Many related nitrogen compounds—so called "pyridine bases"—are recovered during the purification of pyridine.

HISTORY: Discovered and isolated in a pure state from bone oil by T. Anderson in 1846. It was one of the earliest denaturants for alcohol.

FORMULA:

CHN
5 5





SOURCES: Pyridine is sometimes found in tobacco smoke, and has been isolated from bone oil, shale oil, lignite oils and certain petroleum oils. The chief commercial source is coal tar.

CHARACTERISTICS: Pyridine is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor. It boils at 115° C and freezes at —42° C (—43.6° F) and is highly refractive to light. It weighs 8.20 pounds to the gallon. It will dissolve in water, alcohol, ether and combines with acids. It has antiseptic properties.

USES: Used in the manufacture of dyes and accelerators for rubber vulcanization, in waterproofing agents for fabrics and in the production of Niacin and sulfa drugs. Related bases are also used for synthesis of Niacin, a chemical of wide application as a vitamin in food enrichment.

GRADES: Classified on the basis of maximum distillation range in Degree Centigrade (of each type), as 2°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 30°, 50° to meet varying requirements. In addition, semi-refined or commercial grades are supplied. All grades are shipped in steel drums.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of pyridine for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Light oils commanded more attention last week and the increased pressure forced a tighter supply position all around. Trade reports indicated that the expanded military program was primarily responsible for the broadening of demand. Benzol withdrawals for aviation gasoline were said to be larger and it was expected that less of this material would be made available for phenol and some of the intermediates not entirely essential as a military commodity. An additional push was also reported for toluol and xylol. The stringency was emphasized in these major basic chemicals and the effect was far reaching throughout the affiliated markets, Naphthalene was called upon to meet a heavy demand for phthalic anhydride and the accumulation of reserve emergency stocks of the latter product were reported to have been about exhausted.

Amounts of class B dyestuffs which a producer may deliver or a purchaser may accept were increased December 16 by WPB through amendments to conservation order M-103, relating to figments and organic dyestuffs. This action was taken because supplies of class A dyestuffs are now adequate at this time for all anticipated military requirements. Class A dyestuffs are the anthraquinone vat dyes appearing on list A attached to order M-103, class B dyestuffs are anthraquinone vat dyes other than those on list A.

Steel operations for the week beginning December 18 were scheduled at 96.3 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 96.9 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 95.4 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to a production of 1,732,000 net tons of ingots and castings for the week, compared with 1,743,000 tons for the previous week and 1,620,900 tons for the corresponding period in 1943.

Basic Products

Benzol—Reported tighter than usual under an increased demand for use in aviation gasoline. The pressure for this use is expected to influence the supply available for manufacture of other basic products as well as intermediates. Trade opinions did not suggest much chance of improvement until the hostilities end in Europe.

Coaltar—No particular variation in the general movement of this material. Essential requirements have been covered, including hardship instances resulting from fuel shortages.

Creosote Oil—Domestic output has found a steady outlet for wood-preserving requirements, both government and civilian, without leaving any extensive inventories at the close of the year.

Cresylic Acid—Supply situation has remained sufficient to meet allocations. A lot of this material has been taken for production of tricresylphosphate and for plastics. Arrivals of foreign acid have continued to assist in relieving the pressure for the domestic product.

Naphthalene. — Reported tight with prospects of becoming tighter through the possibility of diversion of more benzol into other channels. Production has met essential wants, while trade reports indicated there was considerably more demand than available material.

Phenol—Prospects seemed to suggest the favorable possibility of a curtailment of production owing to the pressure for benzol for aviation gasoline. This would mean less phenol for industrial use.

Toluol—Increased pressure for this material in order to meet greater military requirements was reported. General market position definitely tight with no easement in sight at present.

Xylol—Reported firm and tight under expanded pressure for military use. Looked as though length of stringency will be determined by developments in the war theater.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Quiet but firm market conditions are prevailing in coaltar bases. Orders have been fully up to supplies, if not somewhat in excess. The interest in benzol evidently is continuing, with inquiries active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, same basis, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Reported tight under a steady demand for use in the manufacture of dyestuffs, intermediates and synthetic resins. Shortage of available basic materials and manpower has kept production from expanding.

Cleve's—Production reported meeting essential requirements of regular customers without leaving much over. Position remained firm with buying conditions tight.

Fumaric—Demand continued active and broad enough to keep inventories at a low level. Manufacturers of plastics and synthetic resins were reported well represented in the market's movement.

Gamma—No easement in the supply situation could be noted. Manufacturers of dyestuffs continued to take most of the available material.

Maleic—Major part of outlet continued to be routed to manufacturers of synthetic resins. Low inventories held market's position firm and tight.

Sulphonilic—Not enough of this acid to pass much beyond the limit of regular consumers. Inventories generally low with the market firm at former levels.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Production is reported to have met essential requirements with some left over. The slight easement has placed some sellers in a position to accept orders for prompt shipment. It was admitted that the available supply was not large and might disappear easily on the renewal of important new buying.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Demand active with a tendency to increase further beyond producing limit. Stringency in benzol may curtail output. Supply position tight with shipments under WPB regulation.

Anthraquinone—Expected to move more freely for civilian use in vat dyes as government requirements have been temporarily covered. Market firm at former price levels.

Beta Naphthol—Supply moderate with more technical available than resublimed. Demand reported satisfactory for use in dyes and esters.

Dinitrobenzol—No relaxation in consuming demand with production held down through stringent conditions prevailing in benzol.

Dinitrotoluene—Scarcity of available toluol reflected in curtailed production. Market position tight and without sign of easement.

Nitronaphthalene — Available material reported short of demand. Difficulty in securing the basic product has kept the supply position tight.

Phthalic Anhydride—Reported somewhat tighter than before under a heavy demand from manufacturers of synthetic resins. It was stated that emergency reserve inventories had been drained to meet requirements thereby eliminating that source of easement.

Coaltar Colors

Easement in the demand for military shades has partially lifted the restrictions on vat dyes and increased the percentage quota that civilians may purchase. This refers chiefly to the browns, olive and orange shades. In other varieties demand was active

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

enough to keep inventories low with production curtailed by labor shortages and the difficulty experienced in securing basic materials. Certified food and cosmetic colors commanded the usual attention incident to this period of year. The overall price structure was reported firm, but without revealing any individual price changes.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

at the recent issue of a leading British chemical journal discloses that country is publishing exports of chemicals, dyes, medicines, paints, and so on, as a group, for both 1942 and 1943.

Our officials are promising some relief from the statistical blackout, but nothing like putting us on a par with Britain. The only thing in sight is a relaxation making possible the publication of figures on 1942 trade on April 1, 1945, or V-E Day, whichever is earlier, and on June 1, 1945, or V-E Day, we might get the 1943 trade figures.

New Plasticizer Offered

"Flexol," plasticizer 4GO, has been added to the list of ester-type plasticizers offered by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. This new plasticizer possesses a very low vapor pressure, is practically insoluble in water, and has a low absolute viscosity.

Cook Paint to Expand

The Cook Paint & Varnish Company has purchased the two two-story buildings it occupies at the northeast corner of Manchester and South Taylor avenues, St. Louis, and plans to modernize the structures in connection with a postwar expansion program.

Pure Oil Company has purchased the 16,582 deadweight tons tankcar now under construction for the United States Maritime Commission.

Coaltar Crudes Output: 1943

The United States production and sales of tar and coaltar crudes for 1943 with comparison to 1942 and an average production and sales figure for 1937-1941 as compiled by the Tariff Commission follows:—

	Average 1937-41	1942	1943
Tar production[1] [2]	590,895,000	740,176,000	738,167,000
Benzene—			
Production[3] gals.	31,276,000	[r]85,257,000	142,429,000
Sales[3] gals.	28,178,000	[r]80,779,000	135,960,000
Sales value[3]	$3,616,000	[r]$10,487,000	$17,864,000
Motor benzene—			
Production gals.	91,465,000	68,662,000	24,604,000
Sales gals.	87,278,000	[r]62,853,000	24,530,000
Sales value	$7,628,000	[r]$5,390,000	$2,310,000
Toluene—			
Production[4] gals.	25,148,000	43,292,000	163,678,000
Sales[4] gals.	24,689,000	43,004,000	143,104,000
Sales value[4]	$5,884,00	$11,630,000	$27,281,000
Naphthalene—			
Production[5] gals.	126,213,000	250,926,000	305,269,000
Sales[5] gals.	111,468,000	220,291,000	235,305,000
Sales value	$2,275,000	$5,467,000	$5,785,000
Creosote oil—			
Production gals.	113,757,000	175,297,000	175,186,000
Sales gals.	112,152,000	174,733,000	156,669,000
Sales value	$13,541,000	$23,779,000	$21,714,000

[1] Data shown are reported to the U. S. Bureau of Mines by the byproduct coke-oven operators.
[2] These data do not include tar produced in coal-gas retort plants or in water-gas and oil-gas plants. Tar produced from these sources in 1943 is shown in table 3a.
[3] These statistics do not include benzene produced from petroleum.
[4] These statistics do not include toluene produced under Ordnance control in petroleum refineries, but include toluene production from petroleum not under such control.
[5] In thousands of pounds.

Paint Specification Revision Proposed

The National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce has issued a proposed revision of Federal specification TT-T-291, covering thinners, paints and volatile mineral spirits.

Comments constructive criticisms and suggestions on this contemplated revision should be sent before December 27 to E. F. Hickson, chairman of the Technical Committee on Paint of the Federal Specifications Executive Committee, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Phenothiazin Discussed

Phenothiazin (thiodiphenylamine) is the subject of a new Calco technical bulletin (No. 713), by W. B. Baker. The product is treated comprehensibly with reference to its chemistry, its action and uses, dosage, clinical aspects, its toxicity and necessary precautions, and its pharmaceutical applications. The bulletin contains twenty pages of abstracts of current literature on phenothiazin and more than four pages of a bibliography. The bulletin is published by the technical service branch of the pharmaceutical division of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Heyden Chemical Names G.B. Schwab Treasurer

B. R. Armour, president of Heyden Chemical Corporation, has announced the election of George B. Schwab as treasurer and director of the corporation. For the past seven years Mr. Schwab has served as treasurer and director of the Aspinook Corporation, dyer and finisher of textiles, Jewett City, Conn.

Krieger Rejoins Ethyl Corp.

George Krieger, who has been in charge of the farm machinery division of the War Production Board and recently special assistant to Donald M. Nelson, has resigned and will return to the Ethyl Corporation, New York.

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Bureau of Chemistry
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Day Chemical Company, Inc.
713-15 S. 14th St., Newark 3, N. J.

Di Cyan & Brown
12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

The Edwal Laboratories, Inc.
732 Federal St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Dr. J. Ehrlich
153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Ellis-Foster Company
4 Cherry St., Montclair, N. J.

Ralph L. Evans Associates
250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

E. M. Laning Company
433 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington 11, N.J.

LaWall & Harrisson
1921 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Leberco Laboratories
36 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

James C. Munch
306 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
647 W. Virginia St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.
128 Water St., New York 5, N. Y.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
202 East 44th St., New York 7, N. Y.

Foster D. Snell, Inc.
303 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Herbert Waterman
2100 Roselin Pl., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Wiley & Company, Inc.
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

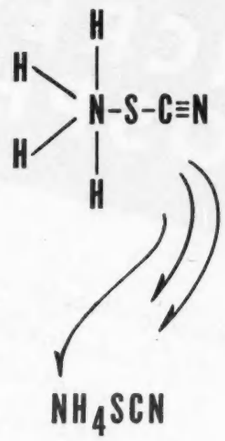
Joseph A. Wyler
212 N. St. George St., Allentown, Pa

DO YOU PRODUCE TEXTILE CHEMICALS?
DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE THE DYEING PROPERTIES OF YOUR TEXTILES?
DO YOU MANUFACTURE ADHESIVES?

If you are now using chemical additives in any of your processes, you should try ammonium thiocyanate, because of its fine swelling action on cellulose textile fibres.

Koppers is producing technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities, priced to encourage your consideration.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Tar and Chemical Division • Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania



NH_4SCN

Ammonium Thiocyanate

Molecular Weight (pure compound)	76.11
Melting Point, approx.	150.°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about	160.°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx.	1.310

State: Light yellow to tan crystals, 95 to 98% pure

Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH_4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.

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Subject to allocation by the War Production Board in accordance with General Allocation Order M-300 Schedule 61

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MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.
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Protective Coatings Materials

Filling of war orders at an accelerated pace now constitutes the outstanding feature of the market for paints, varnishes, lacquers and their ingredients. With the pressing need for satisfying all the hugely increased munitions requirements of the army and navy transcending all other considerations as the year draws to a close, the protective coatings industry has slowed down its efforts toward building up civilian business to devote itself whole-heartedly to war goods production.

On the eve of imposing restrictions on non-military uses of metallic lead in the making of lead pigments as well as in the equipment of batteries and many other products, the War Production Board has sought to induce and encourage producers of lead in swelling their production enormously to meet the mounting ammunition requirements, even going so far as to urge the lead mining, smelting and refining interests to apply for an additional assignment of labor for this purpose.

Paint makers are only slightly interested in the ruling made by the Office of Price Administration, effective December 26, that linseed replacement oil may be sold in fifty-five-gallon drums on a drum-included basis, with an extra charge for drums not to exceed the ceiling prices on raw used drums.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although it has been known for the past three weeks that the War Production Board, through its Tin, Lead and Zinc Division, is determined to impose some sort of allocation control on lead, no formal action has yet been taken by that bureau along this line. It is understood, however, that the conservation order on which WPB is still working will call for allocations according to enduses and, unless these enduses are of a distinctly military character, the allotments, which will be based on the 1944 consumption of the applicants, including the makers of lead pigments, will probably show reductions of 25 percent, and possibly more, from this year's unrestricted allowance.

Meanwhile, in order to assure an adequate supply of lead for military purposes, notably for the manufacture of small-arms ammunition, WPB has urged the mining, smelting and refining operators to amplify their output to the utmost and has offered to aid them in attaining this end by virtually promising them the additional labor required for that purpose. This bureau has recommended to them the filing of requisitions for this greater labor supply with local United States employment service offices and it has even gone so far as to request the regional WPB directors and chairmen of production urgency committees in all lead-producing areas to assign urgency ratings to assist them in obtaining this supplementary labor.

To date, however, makers of lead pigments have not felt the pinch of curtailed allocations on their civilian enduses. Quotations for pig lead have remained unaltered for the week Dec. 15-22 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Despite a generally mounting domestic production of refined zinc from a plenitude of zinc ores and concentrates, there has been no easing of the supply situation in zinc slabs, as the combined war and civilian demand is continuing to outrun current output and supplies. Hence, zinc pigment makers still have to possess priorities to fill their requirements. Prices of zinc slabs have remained unchanged for the week Dec. 15-22 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Blue, Red and White Lead—Manufacturers of these pigments are awaiting the fall of WPB's sword of Damocles, in the form of an expected curtailment of their allotments of pig lead for civilian enduses. Meanwhile, however, the buying movement in these pigments is undergoing a seasonal diminution.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Mercury oxide, red and yellow, 30c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Zinc Oxides—Purchasing interest in both leadfree and leaded types continues keen. But, with the former still under strict allocation control, many consumers hitherto showing a preference for them, have had to have recourse to the latter grades because of their inability to procure WPB authorization to buy the leadfree kinds. And, even in the leaded grades, the supply situation is very tight.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—A steady absorption of wetground finely powdered grades of mica scrap continues to be noted on the part of the paint trade. OPA has before it applications made by some makers of wetground mica for permission to advance their prices for these grades by $5 per ton, but is believed to be withholding its decision until after the yearend holidays.

Talc—A sizable movement of virtually all types of talc is still being reported, with producers generally well caught up on deliveries. Arrivals of 1,930 bagfuls are noted.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks—Pressing need for putting further restrictions on the enormous absorption of channel blacks by the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires, as now planned by WPB, is seen in a continued lowering of the stocks of these blacks. Inventories of channel blacks, some of which are unusable by the tire makers, have shown a drop of more than 10,000,000 pounds to 69,000,000 pounds, as of November 30, last, due to shipments for that month of 50,000,000 pounds, which domestic production has failed to meet.

Chrome Colors—Filling of war production needs still constitutes the principal activity in the market for these colors, with zinc chromate yellow continuing under complete allocation and with civilian use of chrome greens, yellow and orange held down to meager proportions.

Red Mercury Oxide—Reflecting the recent firming of the quicksilver market, manufacturers of red mercury oxide have advanced their prices 30c. a pound to a basis of $2.30 for the technical grade, used largely in marine paints, in 10,000 barrel lots and to $2.32 in smaller lots.

Yellow Mercury Oxide—In line with the temporarily advancing market for quicksilver, makers of yellow mercury oxide have marked up their prices for the technical grade 30c. a pound to $2.13 in 1,000 pound lots and to $2.15 in smaller lots.

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—In more urgent demand than ever before in the history of the industry, with the need for these metallic driers swelled to hitherto unheard-of proportions by the refusal of WPB to grant allocations to virtually all non-military users and with resultant recourse by many paint and varnish makers, who had hitherto shown a marked preference for naphthenates, to the corresponding types of tallates. Special activity is currently noted in cobalt, manganese, barium, calcium and aluminum types.

Stearates—The market continues to exhibit considerable tension in the supply situation, with paint manufacturers still buying extensively of these flatteners for civilian uses and with the government procurement agencies currently making even larger purchases than for some time past in various types for the production of paint required by the Navy and placing orders especially heavily in aluminum stearates for the manu-

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Leading the Field
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IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
SYNTHETIC - NATURAL

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A Soft Plasticizing	B Hard Brittle	C Flexible	D Hard Tough	E Flexible to Tough	F Hard Horny in Solvent
A-5		C-5		E-50	
A-25		C-25		E-75	
A-50	B-50	C-50	D-75	E-100	
A-75	B-75	C-75	D-100	E-125	
	B-100	C-100	D-125		FT, FX, FHF
		C-125	D-150		

KEY TO NUMBERING CHART:—The numbers opposite each of the letters refer to the approximate Melting Point of the resin in °C. Ball and Ring Method. All members of the A, B, C, D and E series are solid resins, containing all non-volatile matter.
The F series each contains 55% of a resin of approximately 150°C melting point, dissolved in 45% of an aromatic solvent. FT contains Toluol (when available). FX contains Xylol and FHF contains High Flash Naphtha.

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facture of pressure-gun greases needed for airplanes. The current movement is reaching greatest volume in zinc, magnesium, barium and calcium as well as in the aluminum types.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone—Supply situation becoming tighter daily, as war requirements mount. Enduse remains the determining factor in WPB allocations and little is being allotted even to essential industries unless they possess a military angle.

Ethyl Acetate—As a further move toward embracing virtually all chemical products in conservation order M-300, WPB has included ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate in the provisions of that order while revoking order M-327 which formerly provided restrictions on the distribution of these materials.

Methyl Acetate—Still moving in moderate quantities as lacquer makers, unable to obtain ethyl acetate, continue to turn to this material for meeting their solvent needs. Although quicker in action than ethyl acetate, this material has been found equally satisfactory for this purpose in many instances, besides possessing the additional advantage of being free of allocation control.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Some of the factors in the South are endeavoring to induce the Office of Price Administration to set up a uniform price schedule for all grades of rosin offered off the Savannah Exchange from any and all points outside Savannah by amending the ceiling price regulation governing maximum prices on these stocks so as to make the ceiling price on such stocks the same in every instance.

Trading on the Savannah Exchange has been light this past week, with all of the few trades recorded there being made at the OPA ceiling prices.

Savannah, Dec. 21.—Following is a record of the market for the first four days of last week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted			
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums			
Sales	...	...	...	...
Receipts	61	25	74	146
Shipments	500	382	278	289
Stocks	15,145	14,788	14,584	14,441

Turpentine — Additional drafts recently made on CCC stocks of gum turpentine have reduced these holdings from 277,000 units, recorded at their peak, to less than one-tenth that size. And it is expected that these stocks will be much further lowered before the end of the current producing season, as the demand continues heavy and the period of greatly diminishing output is now at hand. Both on and off the Savannah Exchange, sales have continued to be made within the past week on the CCC parity basis of 79c. per gallon.

Savannah, Dec. 21.—Following is a record of the market for the first four days of last week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents	Sales	Barrels—Receipts	Shipments	On hand
Monday	79	700	...	78	24,801
Tuesday	79	...	40	96	24,745
Wednesday	79	1,550	83	75	24,753
Thursday	79	...	3	24	24,732

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—With its production steadily expanding, since the recent repricing of the gum made wholly of gum rosin and the commensurate marking up of prices for that made in varying proportions of gum and wood rosins, the movement of this resinous compound of glycerin and rosins is attaining sizable proportions, once more.

Vinyl Acetate—In marked contrast with most other synthetic resinous materials, which still have to be carefully conserved in order to assure adequate stocks for military use, this material, used chiefly in the production of vinyl resins and to some extent also in the making of sulfa drugs, is in such liberal supply as to far exceed all present war and civilian requirements. For this reason, WPB, as previously explained in the OPD, has lifted the allocation control formerly exercised over this material by revoking order M-240, so that it is again moving in sizable voume into civilian uses.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum — Keen buying interest continues to be manifested in gilsonite and petroleum base gums which are still in moderate supply. The shortage in manjak continues unrelieved.

Copal—In the absence of additional arrivals from the Belgian Congo under the terms of the last of the shipment and importation permits of 1944, local stocks of Congo copal are being heavily reduced, as buying interest on the part of varnish makers and manufacturers of resin emulsion paints continues high. Already some importers and other suppliers are being compelled to allot their holdings among their customers on as equitable a basis as possible. Permits on the Combined Raw Materials Board's recently announced allotment of 1,000 tons to the United States for the first quarter of 1945 have not yet been granted by WPB but are expected to be announced shortly.

Shellac—Lack of an adequate supply of seedlac and some of the darker types, together with an insufficiency of bleaching facilities and of labor, are holding down the production of white and orange cut shellacs to the extent of seriously hindering the American importers and processors in their efforts to meet the unabatedly keen demand for this gum. No arrivals on contracts placed by the importers in the principal country of origin since September 1 have yet been recorded, and it has become difficult for these operators to obtain sizable new lots of seedlac in that country, because of the poor yield from the Kusmi or principal winter crop. It is generally believed that the private trade in the United States will have to await the gathering and shipment of Baisakhi crop, next April and May, before being able to procure enough bleached shellac to meet more than a small portion of all requirements.

Glues and Binders

Casein — With the further gradual reduction of stocks of Argentine casein, resulting from steady drains on local supplies by virtually all classes of consumers, the market for this imported material has stiffened slightly, being spurred additionally in an upward direction by a rising market at the source, with the result that local importers and suppliers have advanced their prices on imported casein a half cent, making their new range of quotations 17½c.-18c. for the acid precipitated type. Nothing has yet been heard from WPB on the score of permits for the first quarter of 1945. Domestic production is still at ebbtide.

Glues — Producers as well as consumers of hide and processed bone glues continue fairly well satisfied with the present allocation control, and generally desire its continuance at least for the first quarter of next year. Arrivals of 2,000 bagfuls of knuckle bones and of 2,829 bagfuls of shin bones are noted.

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CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
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BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
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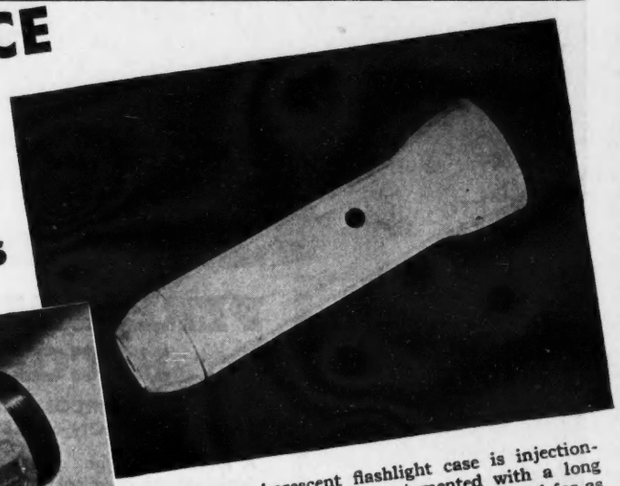
Lights the Way to NEW Postwar Markets



This phosphorescent flashlight case is injection-molded cellulose acetate pigmented with a long afterglow phosphorescent pigment. Exposed for as little as 5 minutes to daylight or strong artificial light, this case will continue to glow in the dark with a lavender color that is visible to the dark-adapted eye for a period of 8 to 10 hours. Its daylight color is a creamy white. The lens cap shown here is a transparent, non-phosphorescent red.

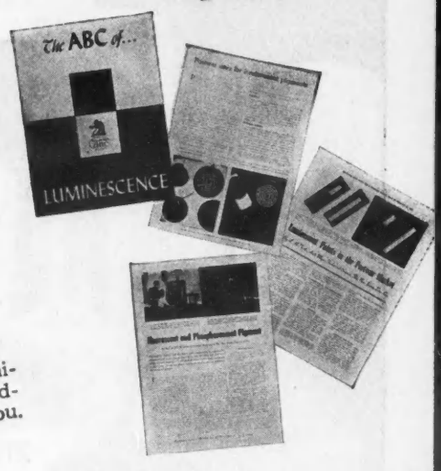
LUMINESCENT PIGMENTS have proved their commercial value in a number of war applications — in paints, paper, plastics, printing inks and coated textiles. Many new postwar applications are indicated as a result of their success. The phosphorescent plastic flashlight case, shown above, is but one. Others include such practical commercial applications as:

Phosphorescent:
(Excited by daylight exposure)
Apparel accessories
Architectural trim
Automotive accessories
Cord pulls (lights and window shades)
Decorative floor, furniture and wall coverings
Displays and fixtures
Door knobs and kick plates
Electric switch plates, fixtures and equipment
Escutcheons and medallions
Fish lures
Games
Jewelry
"Juke" boxes
Light diffusers
Marking tapes
Product packages and labels
Slipper tips
Tools

Fluorescent:
(Excited by "black" light exposure)
Automotive and aviation dials and accessories
Charts and maps
Decorative coverings
Displays and advertising
Drapery
Light diffusers and color transmuters
Murals and decorative designs
Paper specialties
Theatrical effects

Perhaps you are thinking of the possibilities of using luminescent pigments in connection with your postwar products. If so, we shall be glad to discuss your problem with you.

These Bulletins May Suggest Many Ideas for Postwar Design Styling



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Products Distributed by THE NEW JERSEY ZINC SALES COMPANY
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Glue Production Reported

Production of hide glue in the first six months of 1944 totaled 32,873,000 pounds, according to the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board. Production of bone glue totaled 38,413,000 pounds in the first six months. Hide glue production in 1943 calendar year amounted to 62,213,000 pounds, against 72,914,000 pounds in 1942. Bone glue production in 1943 totaled 64,466,000 pounds, against 66,337,000 pounds in 1942.

Stanley R. Welty has been appointed assistant secretary-treasurer of the Wooster Brush Company, Wooster, O.

J. E. Thomas has been named manager of cement sales in the industrial products sales division of the B. F. Goorich Company, Akron, Ohio.

Volclay

MOST COLLOIDAL

BENTONITE

VOLCLAY WYOMING BENTONITE
Granulated or air-floated

B C VOLCLAY
Micron-sized powder for pharmaceuticals

K W K VOLCLAY
Disperses easily in water

PANTHER CREEK
Non-swelling Southern Bentonite

AMERICAN COLLOID COMPANY
361 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Illinois
MINES AND PLANTS IN THREE STATES

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 31

Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .30 - —

—Continued on page 49

Zinc, arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .15¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., gran., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[4] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1155- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works.lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.60 - 4.75
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Protective Coatings market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher. Bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,3] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —

Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher. Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06¾- —
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —
lb. 1.50 - 2.00

PERFORMANCE RECORD

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A Zircon lining has successfully withstood temperatures, chemical reaction and mechanical abrasion for 14 months in this Ceramic Materials sintering furnace.

The lining is in perfect condition and should continue to withstand these conditions for many more months.

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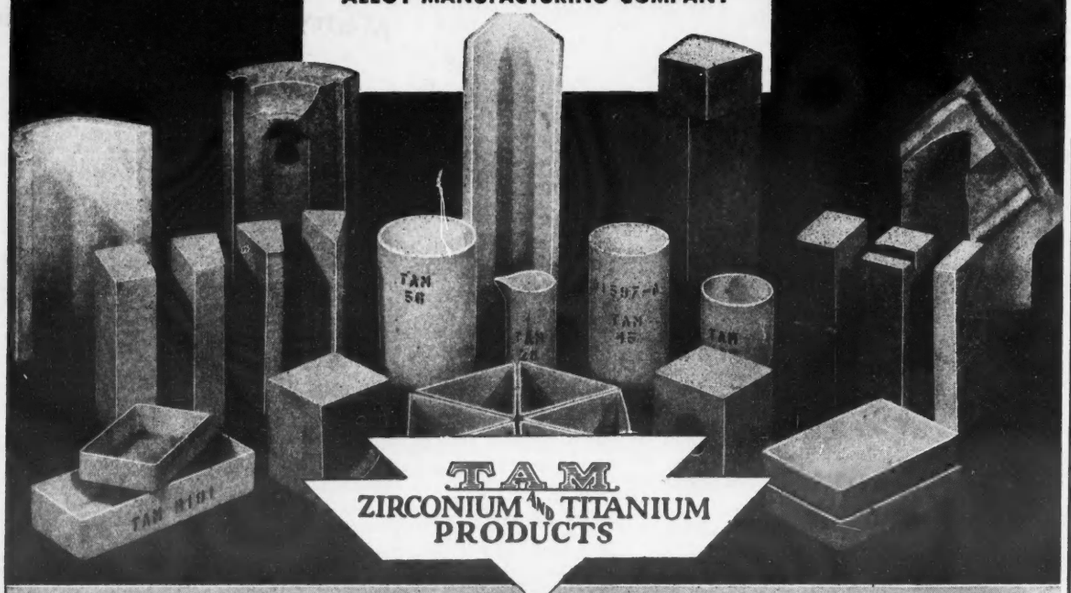

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Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for December 4.

JLS PIGMENTS

LS
SPANISH RED OXIDE
(Waterground)

SGN
SPANISH RED OXIDE
(Regular Grade)

272
PRIMER RED OXIDE
(Automotive)

J. LEE SMITH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1854
19 JACOB ST., NEW YORK 7

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Although the oils and fats market presented the usual holiday dullness during the week, an active consuming inquiry was in evidence for scarce materials.

Ceiling prices on domestic and imported olive oil in consumer size containers have been fixed at the producer and packer level by the Office of Price Administration, effective December 23, in amendment 39 to MPR No. 53.

Highest retail prices for domestic olive oil in New York, Chicago and San Francisco have been set at 34 cents for a four-ounce container, 64 cents for an eight-ounce container, and $1.29 for a pint-size container, and for imported olive oil 36 cents, 70 cents and $1.37, in respective containers. Retail prices for sales by packers made direct to retailers will be lower.

Packers' maximum prices for domestic oil in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco have been set at $2.40 per dozen, $4.60 per dozen and $9 per dozen, in the respective containers. The packer or producer is permitted to add 5 percent to these prices on delivered sales to Group 1 or Group 2 retail stores and restaurants.

Producers' sales to packers in containers holding one gallon or less will be priced f.o.b. the producer's plant at the bulk price. This price is $4.75 per gallon (U.S.P. grade) in glass. However, a producer is allowed the regular packer's price on sales of consumer-size containers to wholesalers, retailers and commercial users.

Sales of olive oil to pharmaceutical, commercial, institutional and industrial users in containers of one gallon or less have a maximum price identical to that which can be obtained for sales of similar size containers by a packer or producer to a wholesaler. But in sales of more than one gallon to these buyers a ceiling price no greater than the bulk oil price f.o.b. the producer's plant may be charged. This price is $4.60 per gallon (U.S.P. grade) for domestic oil in returnable drums.

Cottonseed Oil

While business reflected the holiday quietness, firm conditions continued to feature the market. Offerings of crude and refined grades were light and quotations were well maintained at ceilings.

Consumption of cottonseed oil during November totaled 272,388 barrels, comparing with 235,143 barrels the previous month and 283,080 barrels for November last year, according to the Bureau of Census. Visible supply of oil and seed was estimated at 2,207,500 barrels, against 1,805,600 barrels in October and 1,972,100 barrels, November, 1943.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menhaden oil, ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Sardine oil, ref., ⅜c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	192.9	192.1	195.3

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.10 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.00-14.31
September	14.30	14.30	14.20-14.31
October	13.90	13.90	13.75-14.00
December	....	....	13.40-14.00

Total sales, 2 contracts.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Linseed Oil

Trading in linseed oil was quiet during the week. The market, however, continued strong because of the scarcity of oil and seed. Crushers were unable to accept business due the sold up oil production and the inability to obtain seed. The call for oil against contracts slackened, which is usual at this season. Prices were firm at current levels.

Production of flaxseed for 1944 was placed at 23,527,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture in its final crop report for the year. This total compares with 51,946,000 bushels last year and the 1933-42 ten-year average of 17,180,000 bushels.

Linseed replacement oil may be sold in 55-gallon drums on a drum-included basis, with an extra charge for drums provided the purchaser is willing to buy in this manner, the Office of Price Administration announced effective December 26, in amendment 196 to regulation No. 14.

The amendment provides that for sales of linseed replacement oil made with drums included, the extra charge made for drums will not exceed the ceiling prices for raw used drums applicable under MPR No. 43 if the seller were considered as the emptier of the drum. Accordingly, this amendment permits a seller to offer his buyers the option of buying linseed replacement oil in 55-gallon drums either on a drum-included basis or on the basis of a deposit to insure return of drums.

Minneapolis, Dec. 20.—Demand brisk but crushers had nothing to offer and made no attempt to do business during the holiday period. Scattered emergency sales continued routine business on the part of some crushing firms but the latest reduction in flax propsects caused tightening of even this type of contract.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	5,940,000	5,960,000
Since Sept. 1	83,120,000	91,780,000

Flaxseed—Conditions in this market continued tight. Sellers were with-

Cottonseed Crushings Report: November

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1, through November 30, 1944, as compared with the preceding period, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944	1943
Receipts	[1]3,325,852	3,317,492
Crushed	1,591,991	1,885,885
On hand Nov. 30...	1,852,117	1,520,383

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944	1943
Produced	484,804,000	576,386,000
Shipped	425,432,000	522,550,000
On hand Nov. 30...	[2]125,483,000	137,728,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944	1943
Produced	[3]347,403,000	434,546,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Nov. 30...	[4]220,122,000	219,207,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944	1943
Produced	726,135	866,241
Shipped	680,511	819,283
On hand Nov. 30...	73,674	65,500

Hulls

	Tons 1944	1943
Produced	366,919	439,103
Shipped	331,561	412,411
On hand Nov. 30...	50,151	38,656

Linters

	Bales 1944	1943
Produced	[5]461,833	560,888
Shipped	407,430	436,426
On hand Nov. 30...	[6]116,323	260,389

[1] Includes no tons and 1,560 tons destroyed during 1944-45 and 1943-44, respectively, but not 118,256 and 90,336 tons on hand August 1, 1944 and 1943, nor 33,886 and 28,217 tons reshipped during the seasons 1944-45 and 1943-44.

[2] Includes 68,008,000 pounds at oil mills, 37,908,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 19,567,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 372,910,000 pounds of crude oil.

[4] Includes 218,016,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, 120,000 pounds held elsewhere, and 1,986,000 pounds in transit.

[5] Includes 89,662 bales first cut, 342,328 bales second cut, and 29,843 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 42,360 bales first cut, 65,279 bales second cut, and 8,684 bales mill run.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

DARLING'S
STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
RED OIL
FATTY ACIDS
DARLING & COMPANY Manufacturers
4203 South Ashland Avenue • Chicago

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(Red Oil)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
Animal
and
Vegetable
RUFATS
(Hydrogenated
Fatty Acids)
WILSON & CO. INC
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEARIC ACID
Single Pressed and
Double Pressed
Available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed
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RED OIL
(OLEIC ACID)
RUBY OLEINE
BRAND (*distilled*)
STAR BRAND
(*saponified*)
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All Grades • Saponified and Distilled
FATTY ACIDS • GLYCERINE • PITCH
SPECIAL FATTY ACID DERIVATIVES
TWITCHELL REAGENTS
EMERY INDUSTRIES • INC.
4300 CAREW TOWER • CINCINNATI 2 • OHIO
New York, N. Y. Lowell, Mass.

W. C. HARDESTY CO.
41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
DOVER, OHIO • LOS ANGELES, CALIF. • TORONTO, CANADA

holding flaxseed to arrive at the prevailing ceiling.

Minneapolis, Dec. 19—The sharp decline in the potential flax supplies for the 1944-45 season as suggested in the government final crop report for the year caused a further tightening in the flax, oil and meal markets. Crushers, already forced to cancel a large bulk of "to arrive" contracts because of growing seller resistance to said contracts at the old ceiling, scrambled even harder to obtain cruhsing supplies with which to eke out an existence.

THE BRODE CORPORATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
Domestic and Export
PRODUCTS OF COTTONSEED, PEANUTS, SOYBEANS and GROUND GRAINS
Members: Memphis Merchants Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., National Cottonseed Products Association
Codes: Yopps Robinsons, Bentleys ABC, 5th Edition Peerless

UNITOL
THE REFINED TALL OIL
HIGH IN FATTY ACIDS AND ROSIN ACIDS
Now successfully used by many manufacturers of
PAINTS - SOAPS - DETERGENTS - DISINFECTANTS
and numerous other products
PROMPT DELIVERIES LOW COST
SAMPLE AND INFORMATION UPON REQUEST
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Red Lead
Litharge
Driers
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Oiticica Oil
Soybean Oil
China Wood Oil
Gilsonite
Alcohol
Caustic Soda
Linseed Oil Specialties
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NAVAL STORES
NEW YORK, 6
19 RECTOR ST.
WHITEHALL 3-6866
RESINS OILS
CHICAGO, 11
43 EAST OHIO ST.
WHITEHALL 7680

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1944	Receipts 1943	Shipments 1944	Shipments 1943
This week	94,500	238,000	21,000	45,000
Since Sept. 1	9,531,500	15,699,600	1,249,000	1,440,000

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.62½ per bushel, U. S. funds; Rosario, $2.17¾ per bushel.

Hull, Dec. 15.—Bombay, £31⅞, nominal; Calcutta, £30½, nominal; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Steady demand noted for oil against former contracts. Inquiry for early next year delivery active. Market firm and unchanged.

Coconut—Receipts were reported at 1,180 tons for consignment to consumers as per allocations.

Olive—An active inquiry continued for domestic and imported oil. Offerings of Spanish oil were moderate and confined to case lots. Receipts of 4,100 cases of edible oil from Spain were reported for delivery against recent contracts.

Palm—Receipts totaling 890 tons were reported for delivery to consumers against prior contracts.

Soybean—War Food Administration purchased 771,600 pounds of soybean oil at the f.o.b. cost of $117,237 during November for lend-lease.

Sunflowerseed—Purchases of oil were reported by the War Food Administration totaling 11,300,000 pounds at the f.o.b. cost of $1,604,600 for lend-lease during the month of November.

Tall Oil—The War Food Administration has for sale fifty-seven rusted and leaking drums of crude tall oil, each weighing 480 pounds gross when packed, approximately 27,360 gross pounds. It will receive offers under announcement awd-330 through December 26. The oil is located at a freight house in Wilmington, N. C.

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: October

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for October, 1944, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds Production	Pounds Consumption
Vegetable Oils		
Babassu, crude	.....	[3] .....
Refined	2,000	[3] .....
Castor, No. 1, crude	11,710,000	12,982,000
No. 3, crude	3,414,000	4,621,000
Dehydrated	7,085,000	6,855,000
Sulphonated	.....	564,000
Chinawood or tung oil	.....	944,000
Coconut, crude	8,392,000	15,794,000
Refined	6,740,000	6,506,000
Corn, crude	18,944,000	19,225,000
Refined	17,147,000	2,724,000
Cottonseed, crude	159,097,000	119,714,000
Refined	111,825,000	95,393,000
Linseed	63,870,000	49,431,000
Olive, edible	[3]	99,000
Inedible	.....	60,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	218,000
Oiticica	.....	1,103,000
Palmkernel, crude	[3]	[3] .....
Refined	[3]	[3] .....
Palm, crude	.....	5,568,000
Refined	[3]	[3] .....
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	5,670,000	5,257,000
Refined	4,888,000	8,714,000
Sesame	.....	142,000
Soybean, crude	79,449,000	92,625,000
Refined	86,197,000	89,277,000
All other	3,856,000	4,215,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	120,908,000	28,198,000
Neatsfoot oil	186,000	340,000
Tallow, edible	7,051,000	10,667,000
Inedible	76,675,000	112,835,000
Fish Oils[4]		
Codliver oil	242,000	637,000
Cod oil	77,000	981,000
Marine mammal oil	.....	1,388,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]52,008,000	20,866,000
Other liver oil	668,000	828,000
Greases		
Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	43,766,000	61,993,000
Wool grease	1,474,000	1,994,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	16,741,000	17,866,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	3,596,000	4,323,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	2,488,000	847,000
Grease and lard oil	3,953,000	4,057,000
Oleo oil	3,860,000	1,377,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,180,000	5,274,000
Stearic acid	4,845,000	3,800,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	.....	71,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,202,000	1,942,000
Inedible	2,925,000	1,739,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	6,771,000	6,548,000
Tallow oil	2,990,000	1,164,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	14,764,000	13,511,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,779,000	8,815,000
crude (100% basis)	17,844,000	18,997,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	9,262,000	6,792,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	95,306,000	93,487,000
Inedible	33,365,000	30,470,000
Shortening	122,189,000	350,000
Winterized vegetable oils	26,563,000	.....

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 49,799,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard, and 1,813,000 pounds of menhaden for October, and corresponding figures for September are 25,350,000 and 4,952,000.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Buyers were in the market for all grades, but demand continued unsatisfied. Prices well held at ceilings.

Lard—Offerings were light with demand active. Lard stocks in the United States were indicated at 90,000,000 pounds, December 1 as compared with 118,072,000 pounds, November 1; 130,984,000 pounds, December 1, 1943; and the five-year December 1 average, 137,262,000 pounds. Purchases of lard and rendered pork fat totaled 21,517,600 pounds at the f.o.b. cost of $3,141,175 during November was announced by the War Food Administration for lend-lease.

Tallow—Scarcity of supplies and an active consuming demand continued to feature this market. Light sales were made at ceilings.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Bids at the ceiling for crude oil did not loosen up any offerings. Inquiry was fairly active. Refined oil firmer, and advanced 3/5c. per pound, bringing prices of all grades up to ceilings.

Baltimore, Dec. 20—Weather conditions off the North Carolina coast continued unfavorable for menhaden fishing. It is estimated that the North Carolina fleet has had only one fair week this season. It was reported that the fishing companies there will be able to fill only about one-third of the orders booked on a when-and-if-made basis when they finally close operations about Christmas. As for the entire area, including North Carolina, the Chesapeake Bay, and further North, the results do not seem to be bad. Government figures indicated last season's production of oil amounted to about 690 tanks, as against 612 tanks for this season up to October 1, with the rest of the season yet to be added.

Sardine—Buyers were seeking crude oil and bidding at the ceiling which were not accepted by producers. Prices for refined grades were advanced 3/5c. per pound and have reached ceilings.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Inquiry was active, but business was restricted by the lack of offerings. Scarcity of pressing stock

RED OIL
(Oleic Acid)
DISTILLED
•
Various Titres
Lightest Color
Lowest Unsaponifiable
A. GROSS & CO.
295 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837
Factory: NEWARK, N. J.
CABLE: GROSSRAY AShland 4-8250

was affecting the production of this oil and stearic acid. Market was strong at the recent advance which brought prices up to ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Business is quiet. Market continued firm at ceilings. Production was sold well ahead, resulting in light offerings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Interest continued for prompt and forward delivery. Offerings from the South continued light. Prices were held at ceilings.

Linseed Meal—Consumers were showing an active inquiry for all positions. Business was quiet due to scarcity of offerings.

Minneapolis, Dec. 20.—Meal feeding was stepped up by cold weather and buyers insisted on their ration. Supplies of soymeal were not as liberal and it looks as if trade has settled down to a long winter.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	7,740,000	12,180,000
Since Sept. 1	121,100,000	155,380,000

Waxes

Beeswax—Receipts were reported at 86 bags. Scarcity of offerings from primary markets continued to restrict business. Consumers were showing an active inquiry for prompt and future requirements.

Carnauba—Producers in Brazil were reported to have withdrawn from the market, due to the postponement of gathering the new crop. Buyers were in the market for nearby and forward needs. Receipts totaled 1,760 bags consigned to consumers on former contracts.

Ouricury—Demand was slow. Offerings for shipment were liberal. Receipts were reported at 1,957 bags for delivery on prior orders.

Margarin Production Increased in October

Production of margarin in October amounted to 57,181,905 pounds, compared with 51,063,058 pounds for September, 1944, and 58,336,435 pounds during October, 1943, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds—October 1944	1943
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	[1]53,742,919	[3]55,884,589
Withdrawn tax-paid	54,726,412	56,337,741
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	.....	14
Butter flavor	294	199
Citric acid	297	5
Corn oil	951,836	506,836
Cottonseed oil	23,655,508	28,538,085
Cottonseed stearin	.....	19,500
Derivative of glycerin	88,236	95,393
Diacetyl	65	119
Estearin	9,917	.....
Lecithin	62,608	53,117
Linseed oil	.....	137
Milk	9,631,623	9,680,474
Monostearin	41,784	38,750
Neutral lard	724,097	957,275
Oleo oil	724,331	1,291,479
Oleo stearin	214,944	285,630
Oleo stock	56,053	113,788
Peanut oil	1,318,109	341,868
Salt	1,695,307	1,787,297
Soda, benzoate of	34,211	33,672
Soybean oil	16,234,796	13,429,991
Soybean stearin	9,057	.....
Tallow	.....	29,008
Vitamin concentrate	9,316	11,270
Total	55,462,979	57,213,916
Production of colored oleomargarin	[2]3,438,986	2,451,846
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,769,518	785,649
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter flavor	8	13
Citric acil	.....	1
Color	2,291	1,969
Corn oil	1,051	4,622
Cottonseed oil	460,588	388,752
Derivative of glycerin	2,723	2,208
Diacetyl	20	6
Estearin	189	.....
Lecithin	1,356	1,079
Linseed oil	.....	427,170
Milk	575,948	398,560
Monostearin	2,274	1,648
Neutral lard	77,986	65,800
Oleo oil	59,432	206,717
Oleo stock	4,749	9,636
Peanut oil	2,544	4,800
Salt	117,171	85,004
Soda, benzoate of	1,526	1,617
Soybean oil	2,187,993	888,789
Soyflakes	6,100	.....
Vitamin concentrate	434	400
Total	3,504,383	2,488,791

[1] Of the amount produced, 24,689 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 22,340 pounds were reworked.
[3] Of the amount produced, 5,700 pounds were reworked.

Monsanto Plants Get Company Maintenance Awards

Monsanto Chemical Company's elemental phosphorus plant at Monsanto, Tenn., and Shawinigan resins plant at Springfield, Mass., have been designated as winners of annual company awards for outstanding maintenance of facilities.

Petroleum Conservation Chief Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Retirement of Jack W. Steele as acting director of the Petroleum Conservation Division of the Department of the Interior and chairman of the Federal Petroleum Board was announced by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. Mr. Steele has served the Department of the Interior for approximately twenty years in the Geological Survey and the Petroleum Conservation Division, as well as in the position of chairman of the Federal Petroleum Board, with headquarters in Texas.

Edward B. Swanson, formerly associate director of the Petroleum Conservation Division and recently of the Petroleum Administration for War, has been appointed acting director of the Petroleum Conservation Division.

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Specifications: White crystals or powder; ash 0.05% max.; conforms to U.S.P. tests for carbonizable impurities and heavy metals; solubility in ethyl alcohol 95%, complete; m. p. 114.0°C. min. Mesh—Crystals: None retained on 14 mesh. Powder: 3.0% max. retained on 80 mesh.

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Glycerophosphate, Calcium, N.F.; Glycerophosphate, Ferric, N.F.; Glycerophosphate, Magnesium; Glycerophosphate, Manganese, N.F.; Glycerophosphate, Potassium (Solution); Glycerophosphate, Sodium, N.F.; Glycerophosphate, Sodium (Solution). *Specifications sent upon request.*

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Specifications: White crystals or crystalline powder; Solubility in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:15), complete; m. p. 135.0°C. min.; ash .05% max. Mesh—Crystals: None retained on 14 mesh. Powder: 5.0% max. retained on 100 mesh.

CHLORAMINE-T, U.S.P.

Specifications: White or faintly yellow powder; or granules; solubility in water (2:15), complete; free alkali (as NaOH), 0.07 — 0.15%; active chlorine 12.25—12.60%; assay 97.3% min. Mesh: Retained on 10 mesh, trace; retained on 35 mesh, 1.0% min.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN, U.S.P.

Specifications: White powder; m.p. 259.0°C. min.; solubility in alcohol (1:15), complete; acidity (cc's N/1000 NaOH/2 g. sample), 3.0 cc. max.; ash 0.05% max.; arsenic 0.001% max.; conforms to U.S.P. test for fluorane and heavy metals. Mesh: Retained on 100 mesh, trace; retained on 325 mesh, 21.0% max. Phenolphthalein, yellow, (not U.S.P.) also is available.

SULFANILAMIDE, U.S.P.

Specifications: White crystals or powder; assay (dry basis) 99.5% min.; m.p. 165.0°C. min.; solution in N/2HC1 (2:30) clear; ash 0.05% max.; chlorides (as HC1) 0.014% max.; sulfate (as H_2SO_4) 0.04% max.; conforms to U.S.P. test for heavy metals. Mesh — Crystals 30-80 mesh: Retained on 30 mesh, trace; retained on 80 mesh, 90.0%. min. Powder: Retained on 60 mesh, 0.8% max.; retained on 200 mesh, 20.0% min.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Prices for quicksilver continued to advance last week, while those on hard mercurials were sympathetically higher. Codliver oil was on the firmer side, being influenced by the trend of war events that certainly drew no closer the time when Norwegian production might become a real market influence. Outlook for alcohol to be used in civilian products in 1945 was said to have improved. Contrariwise, the sugar crisis, plus the almost total lack of production from lemons, made the future of citric acid supplies rather dark. Menthol was lower.

A very tenuous proposal for business in quicksilver was received from Spain. The quantity talked about was 3,000 flasks and the price worked out at $53 under the supposed cartel price of $250. Scarcity of metal in this country hit headon with a demand that forced another very sharp rise in prices actually paid. Hard mercurials reflected the higher quicksilver market which is $15 above the market prevailing when the old mercurial schedule was last set.

Menthol met with poor demand. The stock was believed to be very large and it is all high priced goods, the holders of which appear to view with concern the possibility of much lower prices prevailing on new crop Brazilian goods. It was purely a buyers' market; and most buyers were aloof.

Bismuth salts were in normal demand and deliveries were on a satisfactory basis. Elimination of allocation control was still in abeyance. Little was heard from strychnine salts except that production has been reduced for a long time, yet imperative requirements have been met. Minor alkaloids, in the instances of atropine and arecoline, were placed favorable for buyer operations and the position of homatropine hydrobromide was definitely easier. Competition in those materials was keener. Salicylates were moderately available but production was subject to the limitations of raw material allocation.

Acid, Ascorbic—The total purchased since January 1 is 5,275,550 ounces, according to the War Food Administration. Civilian and military requirements are supplied from stocks so plentiful that the item is now free from allocation control.

Acid, Citric—About a quarter of all production goes at once to the armed forces. Other Fereral agencies take further quantities. Hence there is no prospect for more acid in the immediate future for drug or other civilian manufacturing consumers. Government sources indicate that the lemon culls from which citric acid formerly was made are now being distributed for civilian use and, therefore, practically no citrous fruit citric acid is being made. About the only raw material available is sugar, and there is now a sharp crisis in that article.

Acid, Nicotinic — November purchases by WFA for lend-lease totaled 49,604 pounds. Total purchases since January 1 are 119,610 pounds.

Acid, Tartaric — Argentine production of this acid since 1937 has supplied its home needs and provided a surplus for exports that go to Central and South America, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. Annual export has amounted to as much as 1,000 tons.

Alcohol—There is every reason to expect that more alcohol will be released for strictly civilian use in 1945 than has been released in 1944. The production outlook versus military needs is fairly comfortable and, barring unforeseen needs arising from the military situation, there should be a more encouraging future for manufacturers of civilian products.

Atropine — A competitive market continued to prevail and the greater and wider availability of material kept the article placed favorably for additional coverage of consumer requirements.

Bismuth Metal and Salts — Demand was of normal sort and all medicinal requirements are being met on a satisfactory basis. Relinquishment of allocation control is held in abeyance.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Calomel, 28c. per lb.
Corrosive sublimate, 24c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $7 per flask.
Mercury iodides, 20c. per lb.
Red precipitate, 30c. per lb.
White precipitate, 26c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
229.9	229.6	236.0	240.8

Borax—Reserves were in good volume and although spot demand was not large last week, substantial renewal of contracts is in sight.

Caffeine—Further quantities of anhydrous material have reached consumers, this time in the amount of 174 barrels. It was foreign made merchandise. The supply situation continued to be fairly tight with allocation control believed likely to be retained.

Castor Oil—Stocks of beans were increased to the extent of 5,095,350 pounds, bringing the total additions to stocks since January 1 to 270,924,740 pounds. The latter figure compares with 254,533,930 pounds during the corresponding period a year ago. Outlook for oil business in 1945 was good and the availability of raw material suggests a fairly satisfactory delivery position.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 13¾c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 14½c.; tanks, 13c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 13½c. per pound; returnable drums, less than car lots, 14¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.

Camphor—Production of natural camphor in Tanganyika, British West Africa, has stopped because of camphor trees having been totally consumed and, hence raw material being exhausted. Production totaled about 61,400 pounds of crude camphor and 30,500 pounds of camphor oil, all of which went to Britain. The tight allocation control of domestic synthetic is testimony to the high consumption of production in connection with making strategic materials.

Codliver Oil—The market was on the firm side and, if anything, prices were more disposed to advance than decline. The need runs high and the available supply is known and cannot be increased earlier than the achievement of liberation for the Norwegian fisheries.

Fishliver Oils—War Food Administration purchases of vitamin A oil in November totaled 475,375 million units. The total bought since January 1 has reached 20,647,990 million units. Market conditions were unchanged.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—The fishliver oils market here last week was very quiet, with little trading reported due to lack of supply. Imports from Mexico of fish livers continue to be very small.

Formaldehyde — Larger production depends mainly on the need for ammonia and that need ranks high in the war economy at this time. Yet, the production of synthetic methanol has never been larger.

Glycerin—The war situation is such as to put into the glycerin situation a multitude of "ifs." Certainly no plans for the future can now be advanced much beyond the blueprint stage. Meanwhile, consumers may count on ample stocks for any forseeable future.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Glycerin prices are: —Chemically pure, tankcars, 15c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tanks, 14¼c. per pound; drums, car lots, 14½c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.

Menthol — Spot prices on natural material ranged $13 to $13.25 per pound. Substantial quantities of high cost menthol remain unsold on this market and, hence, the owners are disposed to accept bids. They have in mind the fact that production in Brazil poses a price problem that makes for weakness in stocks now actually on spot. Not much demand was reported last week.

Mercurials—Prices on calomel were raised to $2.16 per pound; corrosive sublimate, $1.68; U.S.P. red precipitate, $2.47; white precipitate, $2.24.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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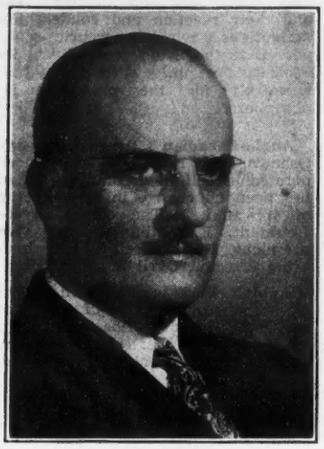

H. M. McCormack has been appointed assistant general manager of sales of the American Can Company, New York. He will have supervision of sales activities throughout the country in connection with fiber milk containers and cans for beer, and will be in charge of Canadian sales affairs at the general office in New York. Mr. McCormack has been with the company for twenty-eight years, and in the sales department for twenty-six years.

Milk Powder—War Food Administration purchases in November totaled 8,850,825 pounds of roller process skimmed milk powder, and 5,762,789 pounds of spray process. Also, 3,348,940 pounds of whole milk powder. The total of skimmed milk powder bought since January 1 last, has reached 163,793,232 pounds of roller process; 123,758,471 pounds of spray process; and 40,733,448 pounds of whole milk powder.

Quicksilver — Sales for delivery within forty-eight hours—and the delivery was made—took place last week at $135 per flask. A proposal from Spain came in at a price which worked out at $197 per flask, although the cartel price is supposed to be $250 per flask. The London market is around £64, which is more in line with the cartel figure. The Spanish proposal involved 3,000 flasks. The Spanish suggestion of business had nothing of firm character, but it was a sign of possible developments. Meanwhile, the spot market was about nominal so far as stocks for prompt delivery were concerned and the Pacific Coast market was one of substantial strength and small supply.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Lack of reserves and labor shortages continued to send the price of quicksilver up here last week. Producers were quoting metal between $123 and $125 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

N.Y. Dissolutions

—Continued from page 7

Gas & Oil Industry Laboratories, Inc., Gibson Durakote Paint Corporation, Goodrich Oil Corporation, Greenbay Paints, Inc., Greyhound Petroleum Corporation.

Harpoon Paint Products, Inc., Helmar Petroleum Corporation, Herald Brush Company, Hozer Paint Company, Hy-Grade Petroleum Company, Hy-Penn Oil Corporation.

Industrial Petroleum Co., Inc., Ink Makers Varnish Corporation, J. C. Petroleum Corporation, John Petroleum Corporation.

Lorac Fuel Corporation, Lubricating Devices Corporation, Majestic Fuel Oil Corporation, Monatone Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., McCollum Coal & Oil Co., Inc., Mid-City Fuels, Incorporated, Minute Man Oil Burner Service Plan, Inc., Municipal Petroleum Corporation.

National Edible Oil Corporation, National Fuel Service Corporation, Nev-R-Nox Gasoline Stations, Inc., North Penn Oil Lands, Inc., Nu-Gloss Printing Ink Corporation.

Old Colonial Wax Company, Ontario Fuel Corporation, Paint Associates Research Corporation, Paint Trade Corporation, Paintsaver Corporation, Paralene Oil Corporation, Paramount Fireproofing Corporation, Parker's Oil Corporation, Peat Fuels, Inc., Pennville Petroleum Products Corporation, Petzold Oil Company, Plymouth Fuel Corporation, Premium Oil Corporation.

Refiners Gasoline Stations, Inc., Rosstex Oil Corporation, Shamrock Oil Company, Silverpaint, Inc., Silvertown Paint Corporation, Sky-Way Service Station, Inc., South Broadway Paint Supplies, Inc., Star Fuel, Inc., Sun Land Oil Corporation, Sutton Fuel, Inc.

Taggart Ink Works, Inc., Tahoe Coal & Fuel Corporation, Tompkins Square Petroleum Corporation, Towne Fuels, Inc., Tremont Oil Company, Triak Color Processes, Inc.

U. S. Employees Oil Company, Walsh, Frank A., Coal & Fuel Company, Whelan Fuel Corporation, White Star Petroleum Corporation, Z. & C. Service Stations, Inc.

Richardson Agencies Opens Montreal Office

Richardson Agencies, Ltd., Toronto, will open on January 1 a Montreal branch office in 411 Confederation building. William T. Rodda will be in charge of the office.

United Drug Buys Sontag

United Drug, Inc., Boston, Mass., has acquired Sontag Chain Stores Company, Ltd., operating forty-eight stores in California.

A.T. Preyer Leaves Vick

Allan T. Preyer, for twenty-five years an executive of the Vick Chemical Company, has resigned as vice-president and director to become chairman of the board of Morse International, Inc., advertising agency. Mr. Preyer is president of the Advertising Club of New York.

Cabot Buys Pine Tar Plant of Retort Chemical

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, has announced that its subsidiary, the Cabot Carbon Company, would purchase the plant and facilities of the Retort Chemical Company, Gainesville, Fla. The transaction will be completed January 1, 1945. Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc. will act as selling agents for all Retort Chemical products.

M.H. Richards Honored

M. H. Richards, premium buyer who has been in the continuous employ of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., for fifty years, was recently honored at a special luncheon tendered by E. H. Little, president of the company. He was also presented with a gold watch in recognition of this outstanding period of service.

Reade Company, Hoboken, N. J., has received the Army-Navy "E" Production Award.

Merck & Co. Indicted On Nurse's Mistake

Because a nurse in a Detroit hospital three years ago made a mistake and provided crystalline doryl carbamylicholin chloride) instead of the proper selection for hypodermic injection, the manufacturer of the drug, Merck & Co., has been indicted on charges of inadequate labeling. The indictment, obtained by the Food and Drug Administration, was handed up by a Federal grand jury in Trenton, N. J.

Merck & Co., in a public statement, has denied the charges and points out that they are technical in nature and do not allege willful violation of the law. It also said:—

Improper use of the drug was wholly accidental and was not due to misbranding as charged. The crystalline form involved in this case was in a container plainly marked with the quantity contained and with words indicating opthalmologic use. The package was of a different color design so it was rapidly distinguishable from the solution and tablet forms of doryl.

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Customer Service Head

R. V. Wilson has been appointed director of customer service of Continental Can Company's research department, suceeding L. F. Pratt, who has resigned to take a position with Hunt Brothers of Hayward, Calif. Mr. Wilson was formerly manager of general line customer service.

McK&R Executive Personnel Changes Made

Changes in executive personnel have been announced by George Van Gorder, first vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

C. H. Hoffman, formerly chief executive of the Langley-Michaels Division at Oakland, Calif., will transfer to the Western District office of McKesson in San Francisco on December 1 as district drug sales manager. He will be succeeded as chief executive at Oakland by W. B. Crosson, formerly assistant manager and sundries manager.

Arthur L. Healan, formerly assistant manager, has been promoted to chief executive of the Duff division, Chattanooga, Tenn. E. W. Godbey, former sundries buyer for this division, has been appointed merchandising manager. I. C. Deakins, formerly in charge of the pricing department, becomes sundries buyer at Chattanooga.

T. M. White, formerly merchandising manager and sundries buyer for the Langley-Michaels division, Fresno, Calif., has been promoted to chief executive. He succeeds Math Mullhofer, resigned. W. R. Stanfield, formerly merchandising manager at Chattanooga, has been transferred to the Huntington, W. Va., division as chief executive, succeeding Jones M. Chamblin, resigned.

W. E. Minton has been appointed merchandising manager of the Schuh drug division at Cairo, Ill., succeeding Byron B. Cann, who has been transferred to the Van Vleet-Ellis division at Memphis, Tenn., as assistant merchandising manager. Robert H. Dutton becomes operations manager of the Southern Drug Company division at Houston, Texas, succeeding M. C. Johnson, who has assumed the duties of assistant merchandising manager of the division.

Pepsodent, Lever Bros. Salesmen to Meet Jan. 3

The recent merger of Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., with the Pepsodent Company, Chicago, will really begin to take form January 1 as Pepsodent division takes over the entire drug sales force of Lever Brothers to operate in conjunction with its own.

The salesmen of both companies as well as the executives will meet in Chicago January 3 to study the Pepsodent plan of sales to druggists. It is expected that Francis Countway, president of Lever Brothers, and Charles Luckman, head of Pepsodent, will both be at the meeting.

This sales organization is to be divided into ten divisions with headquarters at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Dallas and Los Angeles.

Chemical Progress Noted by Mallinckrodt

A concise summary of technical data on a number of new industrial chemicals has been prepared by Mallickrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, in a booklet titled "New Industrial Chemicals for Today and Tomorrow." Among the materials discussed are alkyl carbonates and malonic esters and their reaction and condensation derivatives, pyridyl-mercuric compounds as fungicides especially in the combating of mildew, and ultrapure chemicals for the production of phosphors.

Anglo-Canadian Drug Company, Oshawa, Ontaria, has been incorporated as a limited company. There has been no change in the direction of its affairs. The officers are:—President, E. Arthur Lovell; vice-president, Maj. Everett Lovell; managing director, Cyril Edgar Souch.

Adolph V. Palumbo recently took over the secretaryship of New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy and is now serving in that capacity in addition to being a member of the board.

J. B. Seckler, formerly associated with the National Kill Dust Company, has opened his own offices and sales rooms in 11 West Forty-second street, New York.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in quebracho extract during the week, was held in abeyance, with both consumers and sellers awaiting the decision of the Office of Price Administration which has been considering the petition of sellers for an increase in the price ceiling of this material. Advices from the Argentine were to the effect that producers had advanced the price there fractionally owing to the higher manufacturing costs. Tanners' inventories of extract at present were said to be the smallest in some time. Receipts of late have been light and far below monthly requirements.

Supply outlook for foreign tanstuffs was described as mostly unfavorable. War progress has slightly improved the supply situation but importers were having difficulty in securing replacements from producing centers owing to the scarcity of manpower and cargo space. Consumers continued to show an active interest in divi-divi, quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract.

Interest in sizing materials slackened during the week, reflecting the usual holiday dullness. There was a marked scarcity however, of tapioca, potato and sweet potato starches while stocks of corn starch were fairly liberal at present to cover requirements. The tight supply situation in tapioca flour has steadily become worse. Resale material has been unavailable for some time and light replacements have been delivered to consumers against contracts placed months ago.

All production of wool tops except to fill rated orders during the period Dec. 31, this year, and May 1, 1945, was prohibited by the War Production Board December 16 through an amendment to general conservation order M-73. The action was taken to prohibit the processing of any wool top except to produce yarn to fill rated orders between Jan. 14 and June 2 next.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
283.4	283.4	283.2	271.1

Chemicals

Alumina Formate — While demand was spasmodic, quotations were steady and unchanged. Textile trade absorbed moderate quantities against former orders.

Bichromates — Production of both potash and soda reported moving steadily to the tanning trade for military use. Supply situation continued tight. Contracts for 1945 delivery were booked at unchanged quotations.

Soda Formic—Tanners were purchasing moderate quantities for prompt delivery at current levels. Supplies were not heavy and output continued restricted by the light supply of oxalic acid.

Zinc Dust — Withdrawals against contracts were in good request. Users were showing a good inquiry for early next year's requirements.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Business was restricted to small quantities on spot. Trading of late has been mainly for immediate needs. Prices were steady.

Fustic — Consumers were confining interest to withdrawals against former orders. Stocks were said to be limited, but sufficient to meet demand.

Madder—Trading was reported light and mainly for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—Conditions in this market were steady and unchanged. Consumers were absorbing sizable quantities for prompt shipment. Prices remain firm.

Albumen Egg — Trading was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery and little improvement was expected in demand until after the turn of the year. Market continued in a firm position owing to the tight supply situation. Prices were unchanged and steady. Purchases of dried eggs totaled 2,283,994 pounds at f.o.b. cost of $2,661,385 during November by the War Food Administration for lend-lease.

Egg Yolk — This market reflected the usual holiday quietness. While business was slow, the market was firm because of limited available supplies. Light stocks were closely held and in many instances offerings were restricted to regular customers. Quotations were firm.

Dextrin Corn—Moderate demand was noted for actual needs. Consumption has been keeping pace with the output and inventories were said to be light. Prices were steady. War Food Administration reported the purchase of 5,040 pounds of corn dextrin at $259 during November for lend-lease.

Starch, Corn—An active call continued for material against contracts while new business was limited to small lots. Production continued to move steadily against former orders. All grades were firm and unchanged. Visible supply of corn decreased 1,458,000 bushels for the week ended December 15, totaling 12,230,000 bushels comparing with 10,883,000 bushels for the same period last year. Purchases of corn starch totaled 6,445,000 pounds at the f.o.b. cost of $244,638 were reported by the War Food Administration during the month of November for lend-lease.

Starch, Potato—The supply situation has become more critical owing to the lack of raw materials which has curtailed production. Stocks were low with offerings confined to less than carlot quantities. Consumers were showing an active inquiry for early next year's needs. Quotations were firm at ceilings.

Starch, Sweet Potato—Supplies were scarce and the market was more or less nominal in the absence of trading. A mill in Mississippi was reported to have shut down and a new plant under construction in Florida was not expected to start producing until next April. Last sales reported were made on the basis of 7c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. plant.

Tapioca Flour—With available supplies practically nil and light receipts of 3,200 bags going to consumers against prior orders, the market continued in a tight position. The market in Brazil was strong with prices well above OPA ceilings, according to cable advices.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi — Consuming inquiry continued active for forward delivery, but trading was slow owing to the scarcity of offerings for shipment. Advices from primary centers report prices firm at former levels.

Mangrove Bark — Supply situation in bark has shown a gradual easing and offerings were available in more liberal quantities. Trading was limited though primary markets were reported unchanged.

Myrobalans — Users were showing little interest in nearby and forward deliveries. Trading was slow. Shipments from abroad were held at former levels. Receipts were reported at 1,040 bags consigned against prior contracts.

Quebracho—Trading in extract was held in abeyance until the Office of Price Administration has announced its intention in regard to the request by sellers for the increase of ¾c per pound for this material. Tanners were in the market for supplies for nearby and forward delivery in view of the steady reduction of inventories. Receipts were reported totaling 15,750 bags for delivery against former contracts.

Wattle Bark—Receipts of bark were reported at 2,705 bales and extract of some 8,330 bags which were delivered to consumers on prior contracts. Consumers continued to show an active inquiry for both materials, while offerings from primary centers were scarce. Shortage of manpower at producing points has curtailed the output and offerings for shipment of extract were limited to April forward next year.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Fertilizer Materials

Total of fertilizer tag sales for November was the largest ever recorded for that month. Since actual consumption in the month is practically negligible, the large volume of sales reflected the advanced buying which in turn was due to the anticipated early purchasing by farmers for use next Spring. The sales in November as well as those this month represent fertilizer consumption to a large extent in 1945 and not 1944. November sales of 589,000 tons compared with 463,000 tons a year ago and 250,000 tons for the same month in 1942. Sales for five months from July through November were 1,694,000 tons this year against 1,565,000 tons for the same period in 1943.

Superphosphate production in October was somewhat larger than for the corresponding month in 1943, following two months in which output was below last year. Total production for the first ten months registered a gain of 9 percent over the same months in 1943. Stocks increased slightly in October, as production during the month was in excess of shipments. An increase was reported in the tonnage used in the manufacture of mixed goods. The current market position has tightened materially in some of the Eastern areas.

Fish meal in the Eastern market was definitely scarce with demand active which was decidedly the reverse from conditions on the Pacific coast where it was reported that production had somewhat exceeded the consuming demand. Western material has little influence on the Eastern market. Sometimes shipments get to Kansas City and occasionally to Chicago but freight rates have put a limit on distance deliveries.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Production is reported adequate to meet allocations without difficulty. Mixers have shown more interest with factories increasing operations in preparation for early deliveries in 1945. Steel operations have not varied greatly from the 96 percent capacity level which means that the weekly output of ammonia sulphate is well over 38,000,000 pounds. An additional allocation equivalent to one-twelfth of the original amount requested has been released by WPB. Particulars will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Bone Meal—Reported in limited supply with demand somewhat better for feeding purposes. The observance of ceiling prices has checked sales for fertilizer use.

Castor Pomace—Supply position continued tight. Inquiry was reported increasing and it looked as though considerable business could have been placed if the material could have been found.

Dried Blood—Recent buying appeared to have taken care of the major part of domestic offerings. Sales were reported for both fertilizer and feeding purposes. The market was quoted firm at ceiling levels. Imported material was reported sold on arrival.

Fish Meal—Scarcity of material in the Eastern area kept prices firm, although a slightly easier tone was noted in the West where production seemed to have exceeded trade expectations. Consuming demand along the Pacific coast is reported to have slowed down temporarily. War Food Administration purchased for lend-lease 60,000 pounds of fish meal during November for $2,325 f.o.b. Total purchases from January through November amounted to 3,600,000 pounds, valued at $136,097.

Soda Nitrate—Demand continued active with available material moving steadily against WPB allocations. The rapid distribution of stocks has kept the market position tight and the same was true also of the nitrogen compounds.

Tankage—While demand was confined principally to feeders, a few additional sales of the fertilizer grade were roported in the West at former price levels. Offerings were moderate with demand showing no unusual activity.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—If other facilities were as satisfactory as the phosphate rock situation, there would be less heard regarding cutbacks in the year's production of superphosphate. Acidulators have continued to receive all the rock they can comfortably use. The supply situation was reported adequate to meet the demand, and the movement has not been interrupted to any unusual degree by transportation or labor conditions.

Superphosphate—Trade reports indicate a broadening demand from mixers, which has only increased the tension on a definitely tight market. Any relief accorded the tankcar situation would facilitate production through a freer flow of sulphuric acid. Triple superphosphate has not eased from its tight position. Aside from manpower shortage, the lend-lease drain has kept stocks at a low level.

Potashes

Maintenance of production has been sufficient to meet allocations without difficulty. The tobacco growers would like more sulphate for crop cultivation, and the current shortage of cigarettes has probably lent some color to the demand for sulphate. The breakdown in the conversion program has cast a cloud over the possibility of securing as much of this grade as desired, but there is no shortage of muriate at present and, according to official reports, there is not likely to be.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production and consumption of native sulphur were at a high level in October, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. Production was 57 percent greater than in October, 1943, and consumption, as indicated by apparent sales, attained a record rate. Producers' stocks were reduced by 30,581 long tons. October output amounted to 333,329 long tons, against 293,963 tons in September. Stocks at the end of October were 4,110,395 tons, compared with 4,140,976 tons at the end of September. Spanish pyrites was reported quiet with trading irregular and subject to arrivals from foreign supply sources.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, Dec. 21.—The labor situation during the holiday period is slowing down the production of mixed fertilizers in the South. Even so, farmers have not been ordering out fertilizers as fast as expected so that there is an accumulation of stocks of mixed goods on hand. Both situations are operating against the possibility of fully meeting demands for fertilizers required for Spring use. It is stated that short-haul truck deliveries will be considerably less this year than last, adding to the burden of the railroads and against the possibility of making prompt deliveries. Fertilizer manufacturers are pressing for deliveries of superphosphate and nitrogen materials most likely to be very scarce as the season advances.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Trade in nitrogenous fertilizer materials has held up fairly well approaching the holiday period. The supply is reported being somewhat further curtailed, in reflection of the effect of the cold weather on livestock receipts. Inquiry for blood was fairly good. Tankage remained quiet, while bone materials held their own. Dried blood, principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage, feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2, tankcars; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50. Bone materials, ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $45 per ton; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25 per unit; 50 percent meat and bone scraps, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, Dec. 21.—Because government orders still continued to drain the market, all nitrogens retained their oversold position. A slight weakening was reported in the meat scraps market. The central California fish meal situation appeared somewhat firmer than other recent weeks, with labor difficulties restricting production. Some Monterey plants were reported as having exhausted seasonal quotas following heavy production in October and November. Current demand was not very urgent but prices were firm at ceiling levels. Ruling prices:—Ammonia phosphate quoted at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48, delivered California plant. Fish meal, $77.50 per ton in cars for 67 percent protein California sardine meal, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2 merchandising.

Potash Salts Deliveries Reported

A total of 375,574 short tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 205,235 tons K_2O was delivered in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii during the third quarter of 1944 by the five major American producing companies, according to data released by the American Potash Institute.

This was an increase of 8.9 percent in salts and 16.7 percent in K_2O compared to the same period in 1943. Deliveries for agricultural use amounted to 342,349 tons of salts, equivalent to 184,501 tons K_2O, made up of 265,895 tons of muriate of potash, 36,019 tons of manure salts, and 40,435 tons of sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia. The chemical industry took 33,225 tons of muriate of potash and sulphate of potash, equivalent to 20,734 tons K_2O.

	Short tons K_2O July-Sept., 1944	July-Sept., 1943
Muriate	160,059	127,437
Manure salts	9,148	14,389
Sulphate and sul. pot. mag.	15,294	12,858
Total agricultural	184,501	154,684
Chemical	20,734	21,152
Grand total	205,235	175,836

Hampton Quits OPA As Price Panel Head

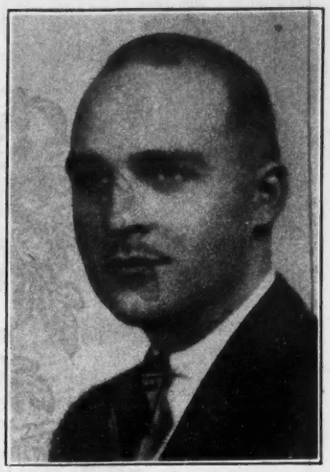
OPD Washington Bureau

Kenneth L. Hampton, chief of the Price Panel Branch of the Office of Price Administration, has resigned and is returning to private business in Fresno, Cal. No successor to Mr. Hampton had been named up to December 22.

The Price Panel Branch has the responsibility of developing and supervising the operations of price panels of local price and rationing boards.

C. H. C. Beakes, New York, has been named price executive of the OPA Poultry, Eggs, and Dairy Products Branch. He came to OPA three years ago from the ranks of cooperative dairymen.

Joins Penna. Salt Co.



Edmund A. Georgi, formerly manager of technical development of the Papermakers Chemical Department of the Hercules Powder Company, has joined the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company as director of Special Products Division, according to Dr. S. C. Obgurn, jr., manager of research and development department.

Grasselli District Office To Be Opened in Tacoma

District offices of the Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are being established in Tacoma, Wash., to serve the agricultural interests of the Northwest and California. C. G. Klotzberger has been appointed the district sales manager. All activities of the Wenatchee, Wash., office have been transferred to Tacoma. A. R. Rolfs, who managed the Wenatchee branch, has had his duties extended to include the supervision of technical service for Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California.

The new offices will be at Taylor Way and Lincoln avenue, the site of the Du Pont plant manufacturing lead and calcium arsenate. The plant was acquired from the Latimer-Goodwin Company last Spring.

Mr. Klotzberger, a native of Connecticut, has been with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for twenty years. Before his recent transfer to Tacoma he was a special sales representative at the home office in Wilmington, Del. Prior to this he was branch manager at New Haven, Conn.

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Business in the market for medicinal botanical items was very quiet last week. Sales volume was low and consumer interest was at the nadir commonly a part of the market at most year-ends. The low level of demand failed to induce any broad weakening of the general price structure.

The question of sanitation in connection with the storage of stocks has come to the fore more especially in the condimental group of botanicals but also in the vegetable drug division. Acting under the provision in the food, drug and cosmetic act known as the "Factory and Warehouse Sanitation Provision," the Food and Drug Administration has indicated to distributors of condimental botanicals its concern about what happens to such merchandise in storage. The condimentalists of the botanical trade appear to be convinced that F. and D. A. is preparing to enforce more rigidly that portion of the act which relates particularly to sanitation in storage, preparation, and distribution of food products.

The enforcing authority in the eastern district of the F. and D. A., has informed a committee of the American Spice Trade Association that there will be increasing pressure to enforce the provisions of the pure food and drug act, not only as to imports but also as it applies to the storage and manufacture of goods here.

The medicinal botanical trade has a direct stake in this program of enforcement. Measures already taken along the line of enforcement reveal that the pressure to enforce the act is already being applied with increasing vigor. Consumers should understand that the provisions of the act apply to their warehouse reserves quite as much as they do to those of the bodrug importer or distributor.

Balsams

Peru—The strengthening of market undertones has been followed by a slight rising tendency in spot prices.

Tolu—Sales were made last week over the range 78c. to 82c. per pound, substantiating the firmer position recently developed here in relation to the situation at the source.

Barks

Black Haw—Although the market was very slow as to demand, it was somewhat firmer as to price. Little or no tendency toward competitive shading was reported.

Cinchona—Little if any of this bark goes into civilian channels; supplies are earmarked for strictly essential requirements—which are almost exclusively military. Numerous "guesses" concerning the condition in which Dutch East Indies plantations will be found after the Japs are cleaned out went the rounds last week. Field experiments in growing cinchona in Tanganyika, British West Africa, and experiments in quinine extraction have been undertaken by the West Africa Agricultural Research Institute at Amani.

Beans

Vanilla — Deliveries of Bourbon beans, brought here are partial replacement of beans lost by enemy action months ago, show that there will not be much left for warehouse stocks of the importers once their obligations have been covered. And so far as prices are concerned, some quarters, while delivering contract beans around $7.75 to $8.50 per pound, are actually asking ceiling prices for their unsold reserves. And some quarters are not making current deliveries at less than $8 on contracts. More beans are expected to become available but they, too, are even now well engaged for consumer account.

Berries

Juniper—Sales of spot berries were effected at and at slightly above 75c. per pound last week and after contract deliveries had been made from recent additions to available stocks, not a great deal was left in warehouse against which to write new business.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Juniper berries, 5c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Californian, 3c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Washington yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Sweet basil, 5c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 7c. per lb.
green, 5c. per lb.
Savory, Spanish, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.5	241.5	243.5	262.8

Flowers

Lavender—Although the production area in France has been under United Nations control since last July, no replacements of the exhausted supply of French flowers of quality have arrived here. And progress of the war does not encourage such a development.

Saffron — The market was exceptionally firm. Sellers showed reserve and had only limited quantities of high cost material to sell. Buyers were not urgent in their inquiries last week. Both buyers and inquiries were few.

Gums

Aloe—Stocks gained to the extent of 508 cases. Gum prices failed to weaken as a result. Undertones were steady.

Karaya — Further additions to spot stocks were noted in the amount of 1,598 bags and since the market lacked much buying activity, prices showed some tendency to ease.

Olibanum — Stocks were up by 50 packages. Prices remained steady since most of the gum had been earmarked for probable consumption.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu — A substantial addition, totaling 561 bags of this material, has been made to available stocks. Cost tends to keep selling prices steady notwithstanding the betterment in supply.

Henbane — Although the supply seemed better than fair, price weakness has disappeared from the spot as consumer quotations approach the first cost of importers.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise — Stocks have increased by 28 bags and the first cost of the material was, roughly, 5c. per pound less than the last material added to spot stocks. There is an opportunity for more competition to develop among dealers.

St. John's Bread — Some fair sized stocks of edible material were available and the rather quiet market was moderately easy in undertone.

Roots

Aletris—Since first costs run high, present spot prices allow little chance for profitable sales at competitive prices. The basic undertone of the market is one of strength.

Doggrass—Imported cut root tended to sell at advanced price levels and an even moderate gain in demand could effect a further rise. Stocks were very conservative.

Rhubarb—The supply was ample for current needs if buyers could accept delivery of Indian root, stocks of which were up 150 bags by the close of last week. Mighty little strictly USP root was in hand.

Senega—Canadian reports stated that in the last few years, Canadian production has declined from a norm of 300,000 to 400,000 pounds a year to only 100,000 to 150,000 pounds.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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BUCHU LEAVES
CARAWAY SEED
CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA, Whole and Powder
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
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Labor shortage is the assigned reason. The plant is found for the most part in the Park Belt area of the prairies, especially in Saskatchewan. Attempts to cultivate it in Manitoba have not been successful. Collection season by Indians and farmers is April to November. The market center is Winnipeg, where shipments are handled by five merchants. Exports to Britain were suspended from early 1942 until August, 1944, except one small one in February, 1944. One Winnipeg dealer is reported carrying sizable stocks against the time when export shall be generally resumed.

Seeds

Caraway—California seed was lower at 75c. to 76c. per pound.

Cardamon—Decorticated was down to 60c. to 70c. per pound, as to seller, and green was shaded to 55c. to 57c.

Coriander—Stocks gained to the extent of 300 bags.

Dill—A quantity totaling 2,200 bags was added to the stocks available on this market.

Fenugreek—A supply of 200 bags of foreign seed was added to the spot supply.

Flea—A quantity of seed grown in Arizona has been taken up by a local botanical dealer.

Mustard—Washington yellow was higher at 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

—*Continued on page 66*

Merrell Co. Names Foter Bacteriology Head

Dr. Milton J. Foter, former professor of bacteriology at the University of Connecticut, has recently joined the Wm. S. Merrell Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Cincinnati, as chief of that organization's bacteriology division. In addition to eleven years of teaching experience at Connecticut and Cornell universities, Dr. Foter brings to his new position an extensive research and industrial experience—particularly as chief bacteriologist and head of the division of bacteriology of the Pet Milk Company.

Back the Attack—Buy An Additional Bond Today

Trade Briefs

Albert H. Charlton has been appointed Eastern sales manager of the aluminum division of the Reynolds Metal Company, New York.

Angus Carnegie, of Carnegie Chemicals (Welwyn) Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, England, was in New York last week in furtherance of British export and import business with the United States.

So. American Medical Research Program Started

Inauguration of a medical research program on tropical diseases common to South American countries, which has enlisted the support of medical colleges, hospitals, and leading physicians in Chile, Peru, and Colombia and Mexico has been disclosed by John W. Hart, vice-president of Winthrop Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York. Dr. Felix Marti Ibanez, medical director of the company, is supervising the work.

Whitehall Pharmacal Co. Names Willard Merchandising Head

Chester C. Willard has been named merchandising manager of the Whitehall Pharmacal Company, a division of American Home Products Corporation, New York. The Whitehall firm, a combination of the Anacin, BiSoDol, Kolynos, and Larned companies was formed in September this year.

Gelatin Prods. Ups Bowerman

Promotion of S. Ben Bowerman to sales manager of Gelatin Products, Ltd., Windsor, Ont., has been announced by M. Frank Brobst, managing director. Mr. Bowerman has been in the sales department for three years.

Watkins Promotes Brown

Charles K. Brown has been made assistant sales manager of the R. L. Watkins division of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York. Mr. Brown has been a salesman for the Bayer Division and R. L. Watkins since 1928.

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**"Now the New Year reviving old desires,
The thoughtful soul to solitude retires."**

And in that solitude may we, the people of the United States, give humble and fervent thanks to the armed forces of the nation for the courageous, skillful, and faithful performance of their duty since the dark days of Pearl Harbor.

And may we there rededicate "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" to producing on the home front an abundant and uninterrupted flow of weapons and supplies without which their courage, skill, and faith might be in vain.

That is all they ask; and it is the very least we can do if we are to be worthy of those who have given and will give their all—their lives.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS

JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

About the only feature outstanding in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week was the elimination of special lots of anethol and anisic aldehyde and establishment of a strong price position under conditions of rather acute scarcity so far as the open market was concerned.

A news feature was the release of what will probably be the last report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as regards 1944 production of peppermint and spearmint oils. Export figures covering the outmovement of geranium, vetiver and ylang ylang oils from Reunion were also reported. In the main, the market was a quiet one which approached the year-end with very small stocks and exceptionally firm prices in most materials.

The peppermint crop ran 32,000 pounds under the estimate made in September by the BAE. Spearmint output exceeded the September estimate by 16,400 pounds. Peppermint acreage was 370 acres more than expected, and that in spearmint agreed with the estimate in September. Indiana production of peppermint exceeded expectations but that in Michigan fell below estimates. California was also sharply down in actual production but Oregon far exceeded expectations.

Limited relief from shortage in sandalwood oil was afforded by small additions to the current supply. Spanish oils were rather competitive, backed by stocks of good size. Talk of airplane transport out of China of stocks of anise and cassia awaiting shipment seemed merely wishful talking. Stocks of lemon have rarely been smaller on the open market, but those of orange appear plentiful as the year draws toward its end.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anethol, 70c. per lb.
Anisic aldehyde, 35c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.6	204.6	205.5	255.5

(100=August 1, 1914)

Essential Oils

Almond—It was a very slow market throughout the past week, but there was a fair amount of orders.

Angelica—Domestic production has been undertaken on a moderate scale and the quality of the product is said to compare favorably with the best of imported oils.

Anise—It seems unlikely that any Chinese oil will be brought to this country much before the Japs are licked. And that happy event seems to be due in the far distant future. Fortunately, there are some quite satisfactory substitutes that are in good supply at reasonable prices.

Bay—A quiet market accompanied firm prices on spot, where moderate stocks were being carried into the new year. Replacement costs have held very firm and no superior amount of replacement material is brought forward to the spot.

Bergamot — In most respects the market was a nominal affair. Little Italian oil was in unrestricted distribution and nothing new suggests further arrivals from the source.

Bois de Rose—Inquiry revealed that unsold stocks on spot were of moderate size. Most material reaching here from the primary market is owned, prior to arrival by manufacturing consumers. This has made for a very small carryover this year.

Camphor — Production in British West Africa has stopped because the camphor trees have been exhausted.

Caraway—Although the article did not appear often on the lists of inquiries and request, it continued to be very firm in price and dealers' stocks are very small.

Cassia — Talk about flying some of this oil out of China in returning army transport planes seems to be just talk. It would find a ready market here should army officers deem it worthy of strategic rating. Substitutes hold a high batting average in the consumer market.

Citronella—Both the volume and the value of Ceylon bark oil exports were higher during the first nine months of 1944 than in the corresponding period in 1943. Exports of leaf oil decreased, but the value of the same increased.

Clove—Spot delivery prices held steady to firm, but future arrivals were offered at moderate concessions from the going level for spot goods. During the week, 1,000 bales of clove spice were added to available stocks. They were transhipped material.

Coriander—Not overly plentiful on spot, this oil retained a very quiet but also quite firm price position. The carryover will be the smallest ever.

Erigeron — Next to unobtainable. Lack of labor and more remunerative crops kept production to extremely small limits this year. Only nominal interest has been shown lately.

Geranium—Reports concerning exports from Reunion show that in the third quarter 19,582 kilos, valued at 6,569,034 francs, were reported. Moderate spot stocks were in strong hands and prices retained much strength.

Lavender.—Some time in a very indefinite future some definite information regarding French stocks, prices and crop prospects, together with an idea as to what war may have done to producing plants, will reach this market. Plenty of lines have been cast in an effort to catch reliable facts.

Lemon—The end of the year finds little oil of either domestic or foreign origin unsold and available for prompt delivery on this market. Occasional sales of Brazilian oil are noted, but beyond that available supplies are well engaged. Dealers hope that allocations to civilian needs will be larger in 1945.

Neroli — Manufacturing perfumers and distributing houses await definite information regarding what may be expected from France in 1945. Every effort is being made, it is understood, to restore French exports.

Peppermint—During the past week, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, reported 1944 production to have been 1,112,000 pounds. That was 78,000 pounds more than the bureau's estimate in August, but 32,000 pounds less than the September estimate. Details of the latest report appear elsewhere.

Petigrain—Undertones were firm. Although trade was mainly in small lots, sellers still took a firm view that was in line with the absence of shifting values at the source.

Rosemary—The tendency of prices appeared to favor buyers last week because of a rather substantial amount of competition, backed by very fair-sized stocks for prompt delivery. Demand was mainly along jobbing lines.

Sandalwood—Stocks of Mysore oil gained to the extent of 12 drums. Also, 100 bags of billets of wood were taken in by local distillers. Both were welcome additions since stocks in this market go into the year-end at low levels.

Vetiver — Reunion exports on the third quarter of 1944 totaled 10,789 kilos, valued at 7,667,813 francs.

Spearmint—During the past week, what is likely to be the final crop report issued this year by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics stated that 1944 production was 228,000 pounds, which was 10,000 pounds less than the bureau's August estimate, and 16,400 pounds more than the estimate made in November. Details appear elsewhere.

Ylang Ylang—Exports from Reunion in the third quarter of 1944 totaled 662 kilos, valued at 314,590 francs.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Special lots that had been available in one quarter have been exhausted, which leaves the price position strong on the basis of the producers' minimum of $2.60 per pound. Consumption has cut stocks substantially.

Benzyl Compounds — Scarcity abounds and numerous former suppliers—even in the smallest sort of quantities—no longer can offer anything.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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The situation at the end of the year is very tight.

Coumarin—Very steady and in good request because of the scarcity of other flavoring items. Little competition prevails as the year comes toward an end.

Ethyl Acetate—So far as dealers are concerned, the supply situation is very tight and most of them are not able to offer anything.

Mint Oil Output Final Estimate Issued

In what will probably be its final report on production of peppermint and spearmint oils in 1944, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealed that peppermint oil output was 78,000 pounds more than the BAE November estimate, while that of spearmint oil was 16,400 pounds less. Comparing 1944 with 1943 production, the output of peppermint oil increased 286,000 pounds, while that of spearmint oil was down 11,000 pounds. Details of the report follow:—

Peppermint Oil

	Acres planted	
	1944	1943
Indiana	17,700	15,900
Michigan	12,000	13,000
Ohio	160	120
California	1,120	690
Oregon	5,000	3,800
Washington	3,900	3,500
Total	39,880	37,010
	Oil, pounds	
	1944	1943
Indiana	425,000	286,000
Michigan	264,000	234,000
Ohio	4,000	4,000
California	20,000	25,000
Oregon	230,000	133,000
Wahsington	160,000	156,000
Total	1,112,000	826,000

Spearmint Oil

	Acres planted	
	1944	1943
Indiana	5,800	5,800
Michigan	1,900	1,900
California	.....	80
Total	7,700	7,780
	Oil, pounds	
	1944	1943
Indiana	162,000	174,000
Michigan	66,000	63,000
California	.....	2,000
Total	228,000	229,000

Fritzsche Brothers Increases Benefits for Employees

The board of directors of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatics, New York, has put into effect an enlarged plan of group insurance protection for the company's employees. The original life insurance plan was established in 1921; the program has been augmented to include disability benefits covering sickness and accident, as well as surgical expense for the employees and hospitalization for them and their dependents.

An additional plan, adopted in October, 1943, and known as the Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., employees pension plan, provides old-age security plus death benefits. The entire cost of the pension plan is borne by the company. The entire program, the company believes, is a modern, well-integrated plan of protection for its employees and their families.

As a tangible expression of its appreciation of the loyal and conscientious endeavor of its employees, the company also has presented them with checks representing additional compensation which it characterizes as but partial evidence of its sincere gratitude to its workers.

Bottle Labeling Booklet Issued by National Starch

The National Adhesives Division of the National Starch Company, New York, is distributing a booklet, "Successful Bottle Labeling," which contains facts on labeling methods and machines, package selection label specifications, hints on handling adhesives and recommendations for the regulation and care of labeling equipment. All of this information was compiled in collaboration with leading manufacturers of labeling machines, labels and bottles.

Parfums Weil Paris Company has leased the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth floors at 333-39 West Fifty-second street, New York.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Both East coast and West coast are clamoring vainly for more liberal supplies of ordinary gasoline, fuel oil, kerosene, solvents and other naphtha specialties, liquefied gases and petroleum waxes for civilian consumption. And they are calling for them in vain. For, despite hugely increased production in all these lines, there isn't enough of these materials or sufficient transportation facilities to meet both war and civilian requirements. And general recognition of the critical need of titanic quantities of superhigh octane gasoline and virtually all the petroleum chemicals entering into its makeup and employed as fuel and lubricating agents in the highly mechanized warfare at all the fighting fronts is making the entire industry reconciled to the growing shortages in non-military supplies of these materials.

The Petroleum Administration for War itself has explained that military requirements in these petroleum derivatives are so high that, even though the country's overland transportation accommodations are moving in excess of 3,000,000 barrels of crude oil and petroleum products daily—a veritable peak in the annals of the American industry—the movement of civilian products has reached one of the tightest stages noted since the beginning of the global war.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Although the supply situation in xylol shows some measure of tightness, manufacturers of high solvency aromatic naphthas are generally able to secure sufficient allotments to meet their requirements, provided that the bulk of their output is going into war production uses. The demand for Class A and Class B and their blends continues keen.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Buying interest continues high on the part of both military and civilian interests. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the lacquer industry. Market firm.

Mineral Spirit—Continues in active request. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent—Virtually all stocks and even current production continue to be absorbed by manufacturers of synthetic rubber, leaving little for other consumers. No change in price structure.

Stoddard Solvent—Both military and civilian drycleaning interests are still buying extensively of this solvent. Market holding very firm.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—A sizable movement of this solvent is currently noted into the plants of paint, varnish and lacquer enterprises, with those engaged in war production work obtaining the major portion of all offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Paint industry buying of petroleum solvents and thinners continues good and is featuring present activities in the market in this area. Other industries are also taking substantial quantities of these materials and, in general, the tone of the market is firm.

Los Angeles, Dec. 21.—There has been no change in conditions in the petroleum solvents and diluents market on the Pacific coast within the past week. Government demands are still taking most supplies. All products are in heavy demand.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Processors of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber, all engaged in supply war needs, continue to obtain the lion's share of all offerings and even the current output of this liquefied gas, with the result that those who require it for home heating and cooking are finding little available for their uses.

Heptane—Continues in brisk demand. Market strong.

Hexane—Moving in increasing volume into consuming channels. Tone steady.

Octanes—Buying interest keeping up fairly well in these gases, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Pantanes—Purchasing for war production work is running far ahead of the buying for civilian uses. Prices strongly held.

Propane—Conditions identical with those described above as applying to butane also prevailing in the market for this liquefied gas.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — With standard process types leading in the movement, these waxes continue to flow steadily into consuming channels, with the undertone of the market holding steady.

Paraffin—Increasing tension prevails in the supply situation for crude scale and most of the refined grades of these waxes, as a result of the huge drafts currently being made on domestic supplies by increasing shipments on lend-lease account. Some of the high-melting-point refined grades are now virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums—Continue in keen demand with many of the producers of the USP grades experiencing difficulty in meeting all calls promptly because of a heavy reduction of their stocks, due to recent extensive shipments. Prices well maintained for the veterinarian as well as technical grades.

White Mineral Oils—Although leading producers continue to adhere to their old price schedules on these oils, a majority of other suppliers are engaging in unabated price shading on lines wherein they are overstocked. A fairly sizable movement is noted both in the East and on the Pacific coast.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—In the hope of inciting domestic producers of crude oil to increase their efforts toward swelling this country's already record-breaking volume next year, the Petroleum Administrator for War has announced that a production rate of 5,040,000 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids has been certified to the various oil-producing states for next month—January, 1945. This rate represents an increase of 14,400 barrels daily over that certified for production during the current month.

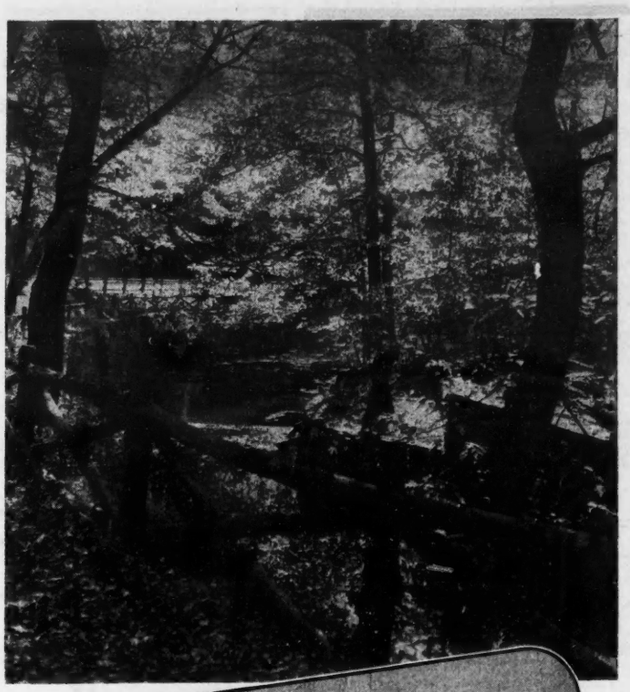
The daily rate of domestic crude oil production has shown another slight dip for the week ended December 16, falling below the 4,700,000-barrel level for that week to an average of 4,695,000 barrels a day, or 8,850 barrels below the daily average for the previous week.

Mexican production of crude petroleum for 1944 is estimated by the U. S. Department of Commerce at approximately 38,000,000 barrels. This estimate on the 1944 output in Mexico is based on its yield in the first eight months of this year. If this estimate is fulfilled, Mexico's yield of crude oil will be about 10 percent higher than in 1943. Exports from that country for 1944, however, will aggregate about 5,000,000 barrels, or slightly less than those for 1943.

Gasoline—The Petroleum Administrator has announced that the allocation of ordinary gasoline for use in United States civilian vehicles during the first quarter of 1945 will amount to 1,144,000 barrels daily, a decrease of 29,000 a day, as compared with the allocation for the fourth quarter of this year. This, however, is said to represent only the customary Winter recession in the use of automotive gasoline, and the announced allowance will be sufficient to permit a continuance of the present consumer ration.

Nationwide supplies of gasoline have exhibited a gain of 1,867,000 barrels at the close of the week ended December 16, on which date they reached a total of 82,848,000 barrels, consisting of 42,039,000 barrels of civilian grade automotive, 13,157,000 barrels of unfinished and 27,551,000 barrels of aviation, military and blending grades, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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1—Colton No. 2 Tube Filler and Closer for Liquids.
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6—Glass Lined Closed Top Pressure Tanks; 300-gal. 4'x4'.
2—Rotex No. 7 double screen Sifters; 40"x84"; P.D.
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1—Schutz O'Neill No. 16 Pulverizer with Cyclone and stocking dust collector.
1—Williams Hammer Mill; 28"x14"; capacity about 5 tons per hour.
1—Jeffery Hammer Mill; 24"x20"; capacity about 4 tons per hour.
1—Abbe Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill; 40"x48"; chain drive.
1—Silex Lined Pebble Mill; 800 gals. working; 7'x6'.
1—Steel Ball Mill; 44"x92"; girth gear driven.
1—Hardinge Ball Mill; 8' diameter x 22" face; hardened liners.
4—J. H. Day Sifters and Mixers; 100-lb., 200-lb. and 600-lb.
3—Karl Kiefer Visco Villers; Platon and Gear types.
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4—Semi-Aut. Powder Fillers for Auger and Volumetric use.
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1—Stokes Mass Mixer; 30"x40"x66"; tilting; arr. for M.D.
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1—Sperry 30" Cast Iron; 20 chamber; closed delivery; with pump.
1—Sperry 24" Aluminum Filter Press with 28 recessed plates.
1—Sperry 42" Cast Iron Filter Press with 57 recessed plates.
1—Abbe Heavy Duty Rotary Cutter arranged for pulley drive.
6—Oliver Vertical Pressure Filters; 100 sq. ft. filtering area.
1—Revolvator or Stacker; ½ ton capacity; motor driven.
6—Miller Cellophane or Wax Paper Wrapper; adjustable; motorized.
1—Manton Gaulin 50 G.P.M. Homogenizer or Colloid Mill.

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2—Stainless Steel Insulated Truck Type Tanks; 2,000 and 3,000 gals.
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2—Straub Peanut Butter Mills with bottom feeders; (10 H.P.).
2—Mitts Merrill Hogs; No. 22; arr for P.D.
2—40-Gal. Pony Mixers; 1 with can, direct drive; No. 1 can, P.D.
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3—Bramley Mills for Paints and enamels; 42"x36" and 30"x26".
1—Pneumatic Scale 6 Head Capper with conveyor cap intake.
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1—Ayers No. 4 Tablet Counting and Filling Machine.
3—FMC Rotary Cutters for corn, plastics, etc. (5 and 6 knives).
1—Aluminum Tank, 6,000-gal. Dished Heads; 8'6"x10'6".
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3—Boomer & Boschert, 400-ton Hyd. Presses; 42"x48"; 20" ram; 70" DL.
1—Cooling Conveyor Table; 50' long; 13 belts to and from 3½"w.
1—Boss Combination Sausage Outfit, incl. Chopper, Grinder, Mixer.
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2—Revolvators or Portable Elevators; 1 Hand-Operated; 1 Motorized.
6—Sprague Vertical Retorts, 40"x72", complete with crates, etc.
1—Stokes & Smith Two Station Aut. Powder Filler; 1½-oz. to 16-oz.
1—Lancaster Mixer Type ZBG 5; 88" pan; double mullers; complete.
1—Filler Machine Co. 6 Piston Filler for quarts.
1—Complete Package Mach. Co. Filler, Liner, Closer, Sealer; 4"x6"x1¾".
1—Weeks MacDonald Automatic Straight Line Labeler for bottles.

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3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

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2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
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1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
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2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
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1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
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1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
1—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
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2—Double Roll Crushers.
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Chemical Executive — Manufacturer of disinfectants, waxes, polishes, soaps requires experienced man to supervise its laboratories. Good post-war prospects. OPD 548.

Laboratory Director wanted for chemical company located in East serving the metal and textile industries. Preferably Ph.D., with outstanding managerial ability. Must have the ability to get along with people. Knowledge of metal and textile processing helpful but not necessary. Send full information, salary desired and photograph to OPD 559.

Varnish Maker, able-bodied, kettle man for important, Brooklyn manufacturer; immediately; modern plant; permanent. No formulating required. State salary and details. OPD 565.

Paint Chemist and laboratory assistant wanted for factory located east. Must have agreeable personality and proven ability. Excellent opportunity with growing and well-financed company. Submit full details, including photo and salary desired. OPD 556.

Laboratory Assistant wanted—We have an essential job for a man able to do general testing, matching colors and some formulating. We have vital war contracts and most excellent post-war prospects, which assures a permanent position. The position of chemist is open to the right man accepting above job after a short probationary period to show his worth, or at once to applicant with necessary experience. W. M. C. Regulations apply. Write or call in person at the office of The Akron Paint & Varnish Co., Akron, Ohio.

Pharmaceutical Chemist with experience in the production of injectable products, thorough working knowledge of assay chemistry with ability and initiative in production. Excellent opportunity with a small, growing concern. OPD 596.

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1—2,800 gal., rectangular, ⅛" steel, rivetted.
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Paint Chemist — Old metropolitan New York manufacturer requires an experienced man to formulate paint, varnishes and enamels. Post-war opportunity. State age, education, experience, draft status and salary desired. OPD 611.

POSITIONS WANTED

Tablet Maker, now employed, 45 years of age, married; 20 years experience tablet compressing, granulating and sugar coating, can take charge of tablet department; desires position within commuting distance of New York. OPD 605.

Position Wanted—Wide experience in all phases of paint and varnish technology, both laboratory and plant, also experienced in numerous related fields, now employed but seeks new connection with post-war future as superintendent or technical director. OPD 609.

Chemist - Production Superintendent—Paint, varnish, protective coatings; wide experience in all phases of plant operation. Excellent formulator. Successful twenty-year record. Desires responsible work, preferably within metropolitan New York area. Would consider other related field if practicable. OPD 612.

SERVICES OFFERED

If you have a refractory solid — any nature—that you want reduced to powder form; or one involving excessive reduction costs, communicate with OPD 607.

Self Succeeds Hambro On Combined Materials Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The Combined Raw Materials Board has announced the retirement of Sir Charles Hambro as British member of the board. His place will be taken by Sir Henry Self, who will also continue as United Kingdom Deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board.

Lambert Advances Norton

John S. Norton, vice-president in charge of sales of Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, has been named executive vice-president to succeed R. L. Lund, retired.

FOR SALE

3—No. 600 De Laval Clarifiers.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—5 x 4' Oliver Filter, wood drum.
2—(New) 24 x 48" Vibrating Screens.
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4—12" Mikro Pulverizer, 7½ hp. motor.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons
1—Buflovac 10 gal. jack. Autoclave.
6—(New) 36" Stoneware Vacuum Filters.
2—Lard Rolls: 4 x 9' single, 2 x 5' double.
1—40" Tolhurst copper basket Centrifugal.
2—(New) Triangle Filling Lines.
2—18" and 40" American s.s. Centrifugals.
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Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 60

Spices

Allspice—Quotations were reduced to 17c. to 17½c. per pound.

Cinnamon—No more cinnamon chips are allowed entry because of a too high ash content. A type called "fetherings" is now being marketed.

Clove—A supply of 1,000 bags was added to consumer stocks.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, Dec. 20.—Little trading was reported in the botanical drugs and spices market last week. Market tone firm. Prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—Nominal at $2 per pound.

Marjoran—French type, quoted at 45c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Sage—Dalmation type, containing less than 12 percent stems, quoted at 90c. per pound for small lots. Leucophyllia named at 55c. for small lots.

Savory—French type, nominal at 90c. per pound in small lots.

Sweet Basil—Quoted at 90c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type, nominal at 90c. in dried and clean form.

Thomas A. Harwood, formerly of the Bauer & Black division of Kendall Co., Boston, will become a member of the firm of Fry, Lawson & Co., Chicago, consulting management engineers, on January 1.

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Holiday Mementoes Received

With grateful appreciation to its friends, *OPD* acknowledges here the receipt of holiday greetings and expressions of goodwill. Among the mementoes received are:—

Large wall calendar, with three months on each page, information on the moon's phases, and chronological historical data, from the National Aniline Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Collection of Christmas carols, words and music, in a colorfully decorated booklet, from Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit.

Wall calendar, showing three months at a time, with a Maxfield Parrish landscape, from the Dodge & Olcott Company, New York.

Greetings card with an artistic Winter landscape, from Faesy & Besthoff, Inc., New York.

Greetings folder in the motif of liberty's preservation, from the Pharmaceutical Department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Greetings folder picturing the old doorway of the San Jose mission, San Antonio, from the Fein's Tin Can Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings folder, deer in a wintry woodland, from the Bart-Messing Corporation, New York.

Easeled desk calendar showing three months at a time, from Clarence Morgan, Inc., Chicago.

Decorated letter exemplifying the blessedness of the Christmas season, from Lanaetex Products, Inc., and Lanaetex Products Sales Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Holiday greetings card, from the Metalsalts Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Joyous wishes holiday card, from Emery A. Odell & Associates.

Season's greetings on a decorative letterhead with the signatures of the nine members of the headquarters staff of the Proprietary Association, Washington.

V letter of greetings from Maj. Jack Ayrault, jr., of the United States Marines.

Folder of Christmas wishes, decorated with a reproduction of a detail of the Murillo Santiago madonna, from Davis, Delaney, Inc., New York.

Card of greetings and friendly wishes, reproducing a Knap etching, from the Inland Alkaloid Company, Tipton, Ind.

Large wall calendar, with a Robert wintry landscape, showing three months at a time, from Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass.

Wall calendar showing three months at a time, from the Chase Bag Company, Chicago.

Card of holiday greetings from Harry Cohen, Atlanta.

Christmas service card of greetings from the Wilmington Chemical Corporation, New York.

Season's greetings card from Edward P. Paul & Co., New York.

Folder message of the significance of Christmas and a pocket diary, from McCormick & Co., Baltimore.

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Trichlorethylene	86.5–87.5	12.30
Perchlorethylene (Tetrachlorethylene)	120.5–122.0	13.55
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*Approximate boiling point

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Let's hope it will soon be over — and with our kids back home we can all more seriously concentrate in the examination of new developments of our Research Department.

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